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The Bombay Chronicle

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AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE[illegible] MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 76 BOMBAY: THU[illegible]ARCH 30, 1922. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart
Tsuruga Maru	Y. Masuzimi	6,988	15th Mar.	31st Mar.
Morioka Maru.	M. Okamoto	469	30th ,	15th Apr
Awa Maru.	N. Narui ..	6,028	6thapr	21st „
*Saiko Maru			20th „	6th May.
*Yoboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita	3,958	15th May	31st „
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima...	5,845	Beg „	Mid „
Bombay Maru	S. Iriye	4,352	End „	Beg.June

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 279.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
1st April.	NARKUNDA X	16,118
8th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th „	MANTUA* X	10,902
6th May ..	MOREA	10,890
13th „ ..	KALLYAN †	8,987
20th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th „ ..	NALDERA X	15,825

MANTUA, *NALDERA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.

†Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
8th April	NEVASA†	9,071
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA ..	8,303

†Proceeds to London.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

3rd April	DUNERA	....
28th „	DONGOLA	....
5th May	SICILIA	....

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers	
1922		
8th May	MALWA ..	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
31st Mar	LINGA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf
30th „	CHAKDARA	Karachi direct
3rd April	LHASA ..	Busreh direct
4th „	VARELA ..	Karachi Coasting
5th „	TAROBA ..	Busreh direct
6th „	BARJORA ..	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
Telephone No. 1330. P. O. Box 163.

SHIPPING.

THE MOGUL LINE.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD.,
and
The ARAB STEAMERS, Ltd. (Joint Service).

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.
From BOMBAY via KARACHI.

S.S. "HEJAZ" 3876 ton is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 10th April, 1922. Has first class accommodation for passengers. For freight on cargo and passage rates apply to the undersigned.

TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
40, Church Gate Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
C12325

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Indus Maru	Y. Takata	25thMar.	8th April
Saigon Maru	H. Meguro.	4 st Mar.	14th April
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi.	16th Apr.	3 th April
Ganges Maru	R Yamanoi	28th Apl.	4th May

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 7,58,78,523.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	...	Rs. 2,44,74,608.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	Rs. 5,81,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

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For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager:
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

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Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtao
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Hongkew	Peking	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

128, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 31st Day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to Tram Stable and above Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway, valuable and handsome household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table arm and without arm chairs side board and dumb waiters, carpets, electric lights, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs cabinets, carpets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables glass door book cases, ice box, utensils., etc., etc.,

The property of W. Fergues, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 1st April sell by Public Auction at their rooms 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Four sets of steel Bedroom furniture most suitable for furnishing Bungalows on Hilly station.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, rich glassware and porcelainware, rich platedware, dining tables arm and without arm chairs, large side-board and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, fancy teapoys, very rich ingravings and oil paintings, blackwood carved furniture, writing tables, glass door showcases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice boxes, meat-safes, aluminium utensils, etc etc.

The property of A. Geddis, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property on view days before the sale.

Property of another gentleman.

One 15—20 H.P. "Fiat" Landaulett car 4 cylinder, seven seater in excellent condition

On SATURDAY, 1st April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canee victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET.

Suit No. 2825 of 1920.

N. H. MOOS, Esq. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Bai AYASHABAI and others ... Defendants.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order made in the same suit on the 9th day of February, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th March sell by Public Auction on the premises the following:—

will on THURSDAY, the 30th March, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel or Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 177 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2603, New No. 9620, Old Survey No. 1025 and New Survey No. 4392, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7024 and Street Nos 149 and 155, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Ebrahim Ghaswalla and on the South by the property formerly belonging to Mahomed Yacoob bin Shaik Adam and now to the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND RUBY JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver in suit No. 2498 of 1920 (Kazrani vs. Haji Bibi) and on account and risk of the pledgee Mirza Abdool Hamid Nemazee Messrs BENNETT and CO. will on SATURDAY, the 1st April, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street the following:—

One Pearl Necklace, one Pearl and Ruby Necklace, one pair Pearl and Ruby Earrings.

One Pearl Necklace, one Pearl and Ruby Bracelet.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, opposite to Narayan Dabholker Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board, dump waiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, fancy curtains, black wood open carved furniture, such as round and pier tables, teapoys, wardrobes and tables, etc. drawing-room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, figures, table ornaments, rich curtains card tables, cane furniture, hat stands, English brass bedsteads, English book cases, one sweet tone semigrand piano by Knake, hatstands, cane furniture almyrahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, revolving top writing tables, large mirror back jardenters, palm stands, China matting aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of A. E. Baird, Esq., and others

Property of another gentleman:—

One handsome strong pair of Waler Horses

AUCTION SALE.

(BENNETT—Continued).

going in single and double harness. Fine steppers.

Catalogues are published and the property on view

AUCTION SALE OF OPTICAL GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY MACHINE, PETROLIUM LAMPS, WHITE SHIRTING, PLAYING CARDS, LOCKS, PENCILS, SHEARS SCISSORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WOOLEN ASTRAKHAN CLOTH, SAFETY PINS ETC

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 1st April sell by Public Auction at, 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms 120, Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

100 pairs, Canvass and leather boots and shoes.

6 cases safety pins.

20 pieces Ice cream freezers of 10 x 12 quarts suitable for Hotels, messes and steam ships.

One large lot of toys.

1 case optical goods and cotton embroideries.

1 case Hosiery Machinery.

5 cases Petrolium lamps (Germany).

On account and risk of Moorbhai Nathubhai Motiwalla.

11 cases American Playing cards No. steam boat, Aladdin and Bicycle.

[illegible]ock Co.

[illegible]9.

[illegible]Mohamed Saddick

[illegible]khan, cloth.

[illegible]k Nixon and Co.

[illegible]ting.

[illegible]will be required at

[illegible]NNIN EXTRACT [illegible]NNIN JELLY OF [illegible]PTY DRUMS AND

[illegible]o., will on SATURDAY, Public Auction at [illegible]oms by order of the [illegible]ing:—

[illegible]act of 200. 190. and

[illegible]of 56. 50. 40. 20

[illegible]out 200 lbs. each..

[illegible]50 lbs. each.

[illegible]will be required at

[illegible]RTUNITY.

[illegible]ERY VALUABLE [illegible]PLANADE ROAD, [illegible]"HOTEL".

Messrs. Edgelow [illegible]o., Attorneys for [illegible]anji, Messrs. BEN[illegible]UESDAY, the 4th [illegible]on on the premises [illegible]account and risk of [illegible]Contractor, the fol-

[illegible]of land or ground [illegible]to be demised by [illegible]ed the 20th day of [illegible]eight hundred and [illegible]th the messuage te[illegible]nding thereon si[illegible]ty and registration [illegible] Esplanade Road, [illegible]One thousa[illegible] four square yards [illegible]as follows, that [illegible]the Fuller Road on [illegible]belonging to the [illegible]tive Credit Stores Limited on the East by the Esplanade Road and on the West by the Hope Street which lands hereditaments and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 62 No. 15997 and New Survey No. 8437 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rate and Taxes under A Ward No. 1163 and Street Nos. 12-2-4-6, Esplanade Road and Fuller Road

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor or to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th March 1922.

VORA AND CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of very high class household Old and New furniture comprising of Dining Table, Sideboards, Crockery, Glassware Silverware, Antimonyware, Rolledgold Jewellery Platedware, etc etc.

On SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1922, at their Auction Room 72 Apollo Street Fort, Bonbay at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. VORA and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of very valuable and High Class Household, Old and New furniture comprising of Sliding Dining Table Tapestry and Leatherlined Drawing Room Suits Cabinets, Almirahs, Fancy teapoys. Thse Mirror Chest of Drawers, American Roll Topped Office Table, Record cases Arm and Arm[illegible] Chairs Fireproof Safes, Pillers, Pranophone with records Electric Fans, A. [illegible] C. Table and Hanging Lamps Chandelier, Electric Figure, Writting Table suit cases Iron and wooden Cradles, Bedsteads, Folding screen curtains, dressing table Icebox, Bentwood chair, Dumbwaiters, Carpets of various Designs, Glassware Crockeryware, Antimonyware, Silverware Stoves, Letter Boxes, Watches, Clocks of well known makers Dome Watch of 1 year Key, Musical Box etc., etc.

Property of Major J. A. Armitage Esq., I. V. A.

Catalogues will be printed and Property is open to view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the Lots being knocked down and goods should be removed within 2 days on payment of the balance.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers lady's writing table, glass panel almyrahs, brass and iron beds, Chesterfield chairs, sofa armchairs, dining table, dressing tables, wardrobe, roll top table, meatsafe, teapoys, crockery, rich dinner and tea services, cooking utensils, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Naval Lodge, Byculla Club Back Road, the following:—

Dining table, armchairs, dumbwaiter, sideboards, Chesterfield chairs, sofa, lady's writing table, roll top table, revolving book-stand low chair, glass panel almyrahs, cupboards, wardrobe, brass and iron beds, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, chest of drawers, singapore cushion cane chairs, Singapore cane chairs, cottage piano, cooking utensils, dinner and tea services, crockery, icebox glasswares, electric iron etc.

The property of late Mr. H. C. Melville the Inspector of Bombay City Police.

The furniture is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF SPARE AUTO PARTS.

Under instruction from the Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by public auction This day THURSDAY, the 30th day of March 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba, Sassoon Dock, the spare auto parts of 3 M. P. Company.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 2ND APRIL 1922 AT 2-30 P. M., (S. T.) AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF BARRY VILLA GAMDEVI AT THE JUNCTION OF OWEN DUN ROAD AND TEJPAL ROAD.

Auction Sale of very richly made latest designed teak and blackwood artistic drawing dining, bedroom, and office room furniture, including diningtable dining armchairs, meat safe, chesterfield chairs, very beautiful velvet and tapastry lined, new designed complete drawing room suits, marble top table, and special made cup boards, Almyrahs ward robe, ship chandliers roll top master key turning tablel, revolving chair and book case, parted work cabinets, corner cabinets, black and teakwood latest designed strong cots write and enammelled iron bedsteads, dresstable with oval mirror, blackwood teapoys old artistical brass ornaments flowers vases, and jars, reeling and half back sofas, hamlet chairs, arm and armless chairs, rick glass plated and crockery wares, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioners will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 2nd April 1922, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the above mentioned place very richly specially made latest designed teak and blackwood drawing dining bedroom office furniture, including diningtable dining armchairs, big side board, dumbwaiter, meat safe, rich velvet and tapastry lined specially made very decent drawing room suits, chesterfield armchairs, marble top table, big hall cabinet of very beautiful work, brass top folding teapoys, corner cabinets, jewellary show-case, plated work ship chandler, cabinets, carved teapoys, flower vases, jars, specially made latest pattern teakwood cots, new designed white enammeled iron cots, dressingtable, chest of drawers, latest pattern glassdoor almyrahs, specially made ward robe, cupboards, reeling and half back sofas, cushioned chairs, hamlet chairs, arm and armless chairs, roll top master key turning table revolving arm chair, revolving book case, writing table plain and carved blackwood teapoys, rich glass crockery and plated wares, brass ornaments, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

Property of late Mr. A. T. Coombes and Mr. W. H. Aussel, Esq., of the Estern Telegraph Co., Ltd. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the goods are on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(81, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Hurgowandas Jiwandas the mortgagee and on account and risk of and with the consent of the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 7th January 1920, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent (redeemed) land or ground containing by admeasurement 276 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bazaar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 643 and New No. 3815 Old Survey No. 138 and 139 and New Survey No. 2/3615 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 2130-31 and Street No. 181-183 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of the Trustees of Bai Peerozbai Vachha, on or towards the South by the property of Hormusjee Ardesir Santoke, on or towards the East by the properties of Currimbhoy Jiwajee and Ebhrahim Noorudin and on or towards the West by Bazaar Gate Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 79, Medows Street, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Auction Sale of Gold ornaments and Jewellery which was fixed for 29-3-22 has been adjourned by the Court and will not take place till further order of the Court.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT. G. I. P RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of [illegible] Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the above address, the following unclaimed goods sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of till seeds, bags of jawari, bags of bajri, bags of gram, bags of Hirda, bags of dry cocoanuts, boxes of locks, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of iron bars, bundles of nails, bundles of C. P. goods, bundles of printed forms, bundles of paper cases, of thread, cases of luggage, casks of oil cases of caps, bags of sweeping grain bags of sugar, bundles of jagree, empty wooden casks, loose stoves, etc., etc.

Cash will be required for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
3, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of very rich household and artistic furniture by Roberts, and well-known makers, dining table, by Roberts sideboard, cottage piano by John Brinsmead Hall marked English silver cups and vases, English silver spoons and forks, very old, Brassware, Singer Sewing Machine, Telescopic, electric hall lamp, plateware, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 1st April, at Beryl House, Wodehouse Road at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of Robert's dining table dining room chairs, sideboard, and dining waggon, tea tables drawing room cabinet, Chesterneld sofas and easy chairs, and screen by Roberts jardiniers, very slightly used cottage piano by John Brinsmead, Singer Sewing Machine, Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, Hall marked English silver cups and vases English silver spoons and forks very old solid Brassjar and ornaments hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet, ice box, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and plated ware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of G. W. Dawson, Esq., 1st Assistant Secretary, G. I. P. Railway.

1 Studbaker, 4 seater motor car, 20 h.p. run only 1100 miles; owner driven. In perfect running order.

Catalogues will be printed and property is opened to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, sliding dining table, sideboard, cabinet, sweet-toned Cottage Piano by Arthur Allison Palm stands, platedware glassware; crockery, carpets, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY the 2nd April at Warden Road, near Battery, in the Government Tent at 10-30 a.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbs waiters, Tea tables, handsome Silver show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy chairs to match, carved table, sweet toned Piano, brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Tea Tables Low arm Chairs, Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Table, Carpets, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press Dressing Tables Marble Top Wash Tables, Revolving Book Stands, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.

The property of a Government Officer and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March 1922.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—COMPOUNDER. See Dr. RANCHODDAS PAREKH, Nadevi Dispensary.
A R3236

WANTED—TUTOR. MATHEMATICS PREVIOUS. Apply: BOMANSHAH K. MISTRY, 5, Balal St, Fort, Bombay.
A R3262

WANTED.—APPLICANTS Seeking Employments to apply for Terms (enclosing one anna stamp) to KAPOOR CO., Employments suppliers Fatehpuri Road, DELHI.
A R3265

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SUB-OVERSEER to take out levels and quantities of earthwork and to supervise general building construction Apply Box No 7890, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3260

WANTED.—A GUJRATHI HINDU CLERK, well-versed in Gujrathi accounts, English correspondence and typewriting. Only those experienced need apply with testimonials to C. N. GAJJAR & COY. Lamington Road, Bombay.
A R3264

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CANVASSERS on Rs. 100 mensem or pay commission both apply personally C. K. SOAP FACTORY, 11, Rahim Mansion, (Parel) Tram Junction, (Parel).
A R3267

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A

WANTED—An Urdu and Persian SCHOLAR, knowing English well, (graduate preferred) with teaching experience for the Headmastership of the Urdu Teachers' Training Class of the Bombay Schools Committee, on Rs. 160—10—200 per month, besides Rs. 20 War Allowance. Apply sharp to Mr. D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools Committee, Bombay.
A R12554

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with experience of accounts and correspondence to fill up the place of Head Clerk and accountant in this office. Salary Rs. 120, rising to Rs. 150 by yearly increment of Rs. 5. A retired Mamletdar still fit to work will be given preference. V. N. KHOPKAR, Chairman, M. C. Poona Suburban Municipality. Poona, 27th March, 1922.
A C12561

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A JOB by an Young and Energetic L.L.B. Has worked as Manager in an Import Office. Knows Company Law Please write to P. O. Box 648.
B R3223

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press, etc. just opposite Marine Lines Station T. N. 3687.
C R3230

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 3.
C R2251

TO SUB-LET a room for offices, E. Light, Fan and Light. Apply SANJANA and MISTRY. Architects. Oppst Hong-Kong Bank.
C R3237

TO BE LET—Altamount Road, 1st floor with electric fittings and sanitary arrangements immediate possession. Apply Box No. 7884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3244

BUNGALOWS TO LET at Grant Road, near Persian Bakery. To be let floors and portions of floor at reduced rent. Apply to MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS. Tel. No. 1686 Winter Road, Malabar Hill and Tel. No. 209, 2nd Fofalvady, Bhuleshwar.
C R3157

TO LET.—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, admeasuring 260' x 100 feet, suitable for a factory on Jacob Circle near Simplex Mills and a smaller Godown on Modikhana. For particulars see LAXMIDASS GOCULDASS BOSSA, 14, Hamam Street.
C R3267

TO BE LET—A big SHOW-ROOM, suitable for Motors or Motor Repair Workshop, near Ford Automobiles, French Bridge. Apply for particulars to the BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C R3213

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—CHEMIST'S SHOP with furniture and medicine. Apply to E. D. COOPER, Bottlevala Villa, Sleater Road, opposite Grant Road Railway Station.
G R3263

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—WATER COLOUR PAINTING of "Babul Nauth" Temple and one of Chowpatty Highly commended by the Art Society's Exhibition. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built expensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt or request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE.—DAYTON CIELING FANS D. C. 56" Blade at Rs. 125 each nett. Apply THE BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens, Road, Bombay.
JA R3238

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—10 different varieties of each of the following countries: Argentine, Chili, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela: Price, 4 as. Each. The lot Rs. 2 IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD., Allahabad.
L C12562

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keping. Banking, Law, Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M TH

FINANCIAL.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for temporary investment of from ten to fifteen thousand Rupees or part of same. Apply Box No. 7886, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3249

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance or to be a partner for a first class Dramatice Company Investment Rs. 50,000 Write to Box No. 7880, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3233

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ON VIEW—A. E. BAIRD Esq's very valuable furniture by maple and Roberts knake semi grand piano, English bedsteads, carved furniture, chesterfields etc. at Nepean Sea Road, sale on SATURDAY, the 1st April BENNETT & CO.
T R3248

DECHANE'S HERBAL BITTERS Substitutes Quinine; more efficacious and Cheaper. In demand. WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS. Samuel Bhusare DeChane's Representative, 863, Nana Peth, Poona.
T R3131

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5).
19666

PUBLIC NOTICES

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED

NOTICE OF SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a resolution of the Directors of the above company, dated the 3rd March, 1922, a second call of Rs. 10 per share was made and it was determined that such call be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Building Fort, on or before the 31st March, 1922.

By order of the Board,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director.

Bombay 6th March, 1922. C12516

NOTICE.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1922, when the following Resolution which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of March, 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution, viz.:—

That the Regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such Regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1922.

By the Order of the Board,
D. HARRICHAND,
Manager.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. C12435

PUBLIC NOTICES

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to avoid confusion with the Bhavnagar State Railways, the name of this Railway will be altered from "Baroda State Railways—B. S. R." to "Gaikwar's Baroda State Railways—G. B. S. R.", with effect from 1st April, 1922.

L. J. MARTIN,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.

Goya Gate, Baroda,
March 25th, 1922. C12566

NOTICE.

LORD REAY LECTURE SERIES.

DR. L. D. DHAWALE, B.A., M.D., (Bom.), Lord Reay Lecturer for the Winter Session 1921-22, will deliver his first lecture on Saturday the 1st April, 1922, at 4 p.m. in the Pathological Laboratory of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, Lt. Col. R. M. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., presiding.

The subject will be—

"Microscopical Diagnosis of Morbid Tissues with special reference to Tumours.

All members of the medical profession and senior medical students are invited to attend.

B. HIGHAM,
M.B., B.S., (Lond). Major I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.

Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 28th March, 1922. C12565

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 312 of 1921.

S. MEYERS. ..... Plaintiff.

VS.

1. MORARJI GOKULDAS, 2. GOKULDAS DAMODAR, 3. Purshotam RATANSEY, 4. VASSANJI PURSHOTAM and 5. LAXMAN LALCHAND. .....) Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and being date the 15th day of October, 1921, the following immoveble property will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Thursday the 30th day of March 1922 at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Mahim Bazar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3102 sq. yrds. or thereabouts (portion of it being submerged land) with the buildings standing thereon registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 503, New No. 4351, Old Survey No. 2-242 and New Survey No. 1-1547 and assessed by the Municipality under C. ward Nos. 4694 (1), 4694 (2), 4695,4696 Street Nos. 24,24A,25 and 26 and bounded on the North by the Sea-Shore on the East partly by the Mahim Bazar Road and partly by a Nullah or passage on the South by the property of Muncerji P. Contractor and on the West by the sea-shore.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the plaintiff above-named at No. 54, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of January 1922.

R. B. PATEL Commissioner.
C12578

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. UMAR HARRON and MAHOMED HAROON have contracted to purchase from Mr. Khatri Ahemed Suleman the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sales inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date here of, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage tenment or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahim Bazar Road, now called Cadell Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One hundred and Seventy-five square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 231 New No. A1/3893 Old Survy No. 101, New Survey No. 1A/30 and assessed by the Assessors and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 5486(1) Street No. 11,13 and 15 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North South and East by the Oart of Laxhmidas Karsondas and on towards the West by the Cadell Road aforesaid.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1922.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C12557

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 263 of 1922.

Re. RAMGOPAL LUDHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, until lately carrying on business under the name of Mahadeo Ramgopal Ludha ... An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: RAMDAYAL DHANRAJ LOHIA ..... The Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Ramgopal Ludha has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1922.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Bombay, this 28th March, 1922. C12560

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Peition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai MITHABAI alias WALIBAI, widow of Thakar Nathoo Walji, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

1 THAKAR VALABHDAS and 2. THAKAR TRIKAMDAS DWARAKADAS, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, the 1st residing at Kalbadevi and 2nd residing at Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort being two of the executors named in the said will .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grand of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 9th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelveth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 10th day of March, 19022.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL.
Petitioners Attorneys.
C12569

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE.
To-day, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
"THE WHITE DOVE"
H. B. Warner finds Greatest Part in W. J. Locke's Story

THE EMPRESS.
To-day, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m,
DASHING WILL DESMOND
IN
"A ROGUE'S ECLIPSE"
Full of Life! Full of Action! Full of Stunts!

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
AN EPIC OF WOMANHOOD
"THE SAGE HER"
in six Reels
THEY KNEW NOT WHAT THEY DID—Perhaps, had they known all, their hearts might have felt a spak of pity: But, like the liper of old, they cast her out. Once again the Mother heart suffered. And as her soul was scared so will your soul be lifted.
YOU'LL NEVER FORGET
"THE SAGE HER"
PATHE GAZETTE.
LATEST NEWS.
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, & Bonk Holiday at 5 p. m
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under publicpatronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandli
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE,
will stage at
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE,
on
Saturday, 1st, March, 1922, at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.)
SHAHA—SHIVAJI.
Sunday, 2nd, April, 1922, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)
SANYASHACHA—SANSAR.
PROPRIETORS.

THE MAJESTIC
Bombay's popular picture rendezvous.
Tram Terminus Girgaum
Four Shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
TO SEE BIGGER PUNCHES
TO FEEL GREATER THRILLS
TO PUZZLE OVER DEEPER MYSTERY
TO GO WILD OVER FASTER ACTION
THAN THEY WERE EVER SEEN BEFORE
See the 4th instalment of his biggest Mystery Serial
The Vanishing Trails
Featuring
FRANKLYN FARNUM
and
MARY ANDERSON

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p.m.
WOLSELEY CHARLES' MUSICAL Co.
"The Scamps"
Plan at ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR
Commencing Saturday April 8th at 9-30.
Matinee Sunday 9th at 5-30.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
present their Fith Production Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece
"THE MIKADO"
(by arrangement with Rupert D'Oyly Carte, Esq.)
FULL CAST & CHORUS OF 50.
The Opera produced by James McGrath and the
BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
under the direction of Edward Behr.
PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.,

FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND BOWEL ACIDS OR POISON DRINK ALKALINE WATER.
"Thoroughly flush and cleanse the organs of filtration and elimination if you expect to have pure blood, the only sure foundation upon which good health can ever be built," says this former sufferer's medical man.
Backache, rheumatism, "liverishness," biliousness, stomach, kidney trouble, nervousness and most other ailments can arise only from the presence of various acids and other impurities in the blood. The entire body absolutely depends upon the blood for nourishment, and when, through derangement of the filtering and excreting organs, this vital fluid becomes thick, sluggish and loaded with the poisonous impurities constantly being gathered from all parts of the system, it cannot possibly supply the body with the nourishment necessary to maintain good health. Bad blood and bad health must always be inseparable.
To purify the blood and rid the system of poisons, never dose yourself with still more poisons in the form of powerful drugs like calomel (mercury), etc., which remain in the system and even attack the bones. These may stop your disorder temporarily, but they often cause worse suffering later on. They remind one of the character, who, when possessed by a devil, set loose seven others to catch the first, only to find himself possessed in the end by eight devils instead of but one. Instead of taking strong medicines, try drinking before breakfast, every other morning, for a week or two, a tumblerful of strongly alkaline water. Probably the best way to prepare this is by merely dissolving in plain water a level teaspoonful of the Alkia Saltrates compound which any chemist can supply at slight cost. You will soon be able to bid a final good-bye to any disorder due to acids and impurities in the body, for these will quickly be dissolved, neutralised and thoroughly washed out, just as they are when visitors at the world-famous and expensive spas drink exactly similar alkaline water.—G. H. K.

PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY THE
Royal Yakuti
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This voluable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and is rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragnace of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathwar), (India).

THE Persian Hair Dye
India's Best Very
(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."
TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
To be had from.—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill., THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.
Price, Rs. 2.
SOLE AGENTS.—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,
Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

PROFESSIONAL MODERN TAILORS
GUARANTEE YOU
AN IMMACULATE CUT AND FIT
Of Your Suits.
Please Note Our Name and Address
By Special Appointment to H. E. The Governor Of Portuguese India
A. R. DIAS AND BROS.
79/81. Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and No Branches.

PORTABLE AEROTHRUST CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING SETS & OIL ENGINES.
Out Board Motors. Spraying and Lime-Washing Machines, etc.,
Sole Agents: S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
Agricultural Merchants and Importers,
216, Princess St., Bombay. 2.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Mar. 28th.

These of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromot & corrected to 32 deg Febr in	..	29.867
Temperature of Air	degree..	79.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	" ..	72.7
Dew Point	" ..	59.8
Relative humidity of Air	" ..	0.727
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..	..	0.2
Maximum temperature of Air ..	" ..	87.4
Minimum do do do	" ..	73.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	NNE,NW
Movement of Wind do	..	miles. 169

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of obesrvations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th march 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east of the division. Night temperature is above the average at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner, but is in excess at Karachi. Day temperature is below normal at Mount Abu; night temperature is slightly lower than usual in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally above normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is below normal at Rajkot and Veraval; night temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal in the south-east of the reporting area; the highest maximum in the division is 107 deg. at Chanda. Night temperature is above normal at Nagpur and Jubbulpore, but is in defect at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is higher than usual in east Hyderabad; night temperature is above the average at Ahmednagar and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Skies continue lightly clouded in northwest India, and there are indications of the approach of a fresh disturbance from the west. Temperature is roughly normal over most of the reporting area. The hottest region yesterday was the south of the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th March 1922.

The western disturbance has given local rain in Assam and a few falls in north Bengal. Chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji eight inches; Dibrugarh one; Sibsagar two; Jalpaiguri a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH OF MAR. 1922.

Station.	Rainfall during the past 24 hours	Relative humidity at 8 hours	Temp in Shade Past 24 hours Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date	Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—							
Busiire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	87.3	69.6	67	..	..	5.72	+1.74
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 28th ..	86.1	72.0	75	..	..	1.98	—1.63
PUNJAB—							
Multan ..	93.8	66.6	72	..	..	1.63	+0.06
Rawalpindi ..	84.7	61.0	75	..	..	10.73	+2.32
Lahore ..	96.8	68.7	53	..	..	1.24	—1.91
Hissar ..	99.6	63.2	24	..	..	1.13	—0.74
Ambala ..	97.0	61.2	53	..	..	2.79	—2.39
Delhi ..	95.6	67.4	34	..	..	0.85	—2.10
UNITED PROVINCES							
Agra ..	96.3	67.2	33	..	..	0.78	—1.03
Manipuri ..	100.0	64.1	39	..	..	0.75	—1.56
Jhanso ..	101.0	67.0	30	..	..	1.27	—0.52
Cawnpore ..	98.7	68.9	42	..	..	2.36	+0.21
Allahabad ..	10	56 .3	39	..	..	1.39	—0.85
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobsad..	98.7	69.2	53	..	..	2.60	+1.51
Karachi ..	82.4	73.8	85	..	..	1.49	0
Ajmer ..	7.2	65.4	35	..	..	0.08	—1.27
Jaipur ..	100.	66.6	33	..	..	0.15	—1.39
Kotah ..	100.8	72.8	28	..	..	0.05	—1.08
Mount Abu	84.8	69.4	24	..	..	0.27	—0.86
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj ..	9 .4	61.1	57	..	..	0	—0.48
Dwarka ..	82.6	72.0	81	..	..	0	—0.76
Veraval ..	86.	68.9	88	..	..	0.04	—0.43
Rajkot ..	96.0	68.1	79	..	..	0	—0.43
Bhavnagar Para ..	101.2	70.6	47	..	..	0	—0.51
Surat ..	97.5	71.6	50	..	..	0	—0.41
Ahmedabad ..	101.2	7 .3	57	..	..	0	—0.37
Deesa ..	101.2	66.3	63	..	..	0	—0.52
Neemuch ..	10 .0	68.6	49	..	..	0.48	—0.3
Indore ..	101.2	66.1	54	..	..	0.36	—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES							
Jubbulpore ..	97.3	62.3	30	..	..	2.21	—0.68
Saugor ..	98.8	71.6	14	..	..	1.95	—0.26
Hosangabad ..	101.7	65.4	32	..	..	2.80	+0.91
Khandwa ..	105.8	65.1	28	..	..	2.20	+0.99
Akola ..	10 .6	66.5	11	..	..	2.20	+0. 3
Amroto' ..	104.0	76.3	6	..	..	0.52	—1.58
Nagpur ..	103.5	69.0	26	..	..	0.61	—2.05
Chanda ..	105.5	67.0	21	..	..	1.14	—1.70
Raipur ..	10 .2	71.1	18	..	..	0.87	—1.40
KONKAN—							
Bombay ..	87.2	76.9	76	..	..	0	—0.66
Ratnagiri ..	88.3	76.6	63	..	..	0.39	—0.59
Marmugoa ..	89.0	77.6	81	..	..	1.34	0 .0
Karwar' ..	90.1	78.0	82	..	..	1.17	—0.97
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon ..	99.9	67.2	26	..	..	0.70	—0.39
Ahmednagar ..	100.	73.0	22	..	..	1.03	—0.49
Poona ..	103.2	0.9	38	..	..	0.51	—0.67
Sholapur ..	103.2	74.5	30	..	..	6.30	+0.58
Bijapur' ..	101.1	75.9	58	..	..	0.34	+4.81
Belgaum' ..	96.0	66.8	32	..	..	6.04	3.88
Aurangabad' ..	101.3	88.5	10	..	..	1.59	—0.02
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.9	67.8	6	..	..	3.44	—1.60
Hyderabd ..	101.0	71.2	49	..	..	6.75	+4.64
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalsore ..	92.0	80.4	72	..	..	1.21	—2.39
Calicut ..	91.6	78.8	83	..	..	4.87	—2.13
Cochin ..	90.6	79.9	76	..	..	11.27	—1.27
Colombo ..	90.0	72.6	93	..	..	13.34	—14.61
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Maslipatam ..	92.3	70.7	82	..	..	3.50	—3.48
Bellary ..	101.3	75.0	52	..	..	4.05	+1.49
Cuddapah ..	102.4	76.4	38	..	..	3.27	—1.84
Madras ..	90.8	72.1	86	..	..	9.59	—11.28
Bangalore ..	95.	69.8	75	..	..	4.80	—0.75
Coimtore ..	99.0	70.8	81	..	..	0.16	—3.16
Trichanopoly ..	100.9	73.3	70	..	..	5.70	—3.60
Negapatam ..	94.4	75.9	75	..	..	11.42	—12. 4

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Mar. 28th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	Nil
" " Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid Americans Spot	10 78
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 75
New York, 10-30 a.m. ..May ..	17 18
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..July ..	17 07
	..Oct. .. 16 70
New Orleans 9-30 a.m. ..May ..	16 43
..July ..	16 30

OPENING TOHE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 28th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Mar.	10 33
April	..
May	10 18
June	..
July	10 08
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	9 83
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	9 64
Feb.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 28th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	10 35
April	10 25
May	10 20
June	10 12
July	10 08
August	9 98
September	9 89
Oct.	9 81
Novembers	9 74
December	9 69
January	9 62
February	9 58

Tone :—Steady,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 28th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	16 60
April	15 75
May	16 90
June	17 05
July	17 20
Aug.	17 30
September	17 40
Oct.	17 50
Nov.	17 60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 28th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6 85
" " Fully Good	7 15
" " Fine	7 58
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	8 20
" " " Fully Good ..	8 60
" " " Fine	9 00
M. G. Broach Good	8 75
" " Fully Good	9 15
" " Fine	9 55
M. G. Scinde Good, ...	6 65
" " Fully Good	7 05
" " Fine	7 45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	3,000
" " to Consinent	1',000
Futures at New York Mar.	..
Futures at New York May	17 64
Futures at New York July	17 03
Futures at New York Oct.	16 71
Futures at New York Jan.	16 56
Spot Cotton at New York	17 80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 25
Futures at New Orleans May	16 41
Futures at New Orleans July	16 29
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 28th.

Futures at New York ..	May ..	17 76
	July ..	17 17
	Oct. ..	16 78
	Jan. ..	16 56

Liverpool, Mar 28th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	Mar. ..	10 35
	May ..	10 20
	July ..	10 08
	Oct. ..	9 81

London, Mar. 28th.

Telegraphic Transfers ..	1/3 1/4 Quiet
Bar Gold	4/16/0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 27th.

Rentes 3 per cent	57
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
" 2 months hence	33 3 8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Indian buying.	Quiet.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate ..	4 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar, 27th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Mar.-Apl. Sellers	53/6
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Mar,-Apl. Value	52 6
Australian 62 lbs. Mar. Sellers ..	55

Tone :—Firmer.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 7/8
Hongkong	£ 105
National	£ 37

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold ..	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers	£ 18
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed :—Rather dearer.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—Inactive.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound deliverod per ton Mar.-Apl. Paid	£ 9
Teria Rapeseed :—Mar.-Apl. Sellers ..	£ 17 1/4
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May Sellers ..	£ 19
Tone :—Quiet offered lower.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 63
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 8 1/8
Copper Braziers	£ 85
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1 8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 84
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 86 1/8
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 98 1/16
Consols 2 1/2 %..	£ 5 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	60 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	52 1/2
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 105 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apl.-May	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crepe Mar. ..	..
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	22/6
Tone :—Easier.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	13/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Sellers	19/1
Do. Do. June July Sellers ..	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 29th.

Bank Telegraphic	1/3 3 16
Bank Demand	1 3 7/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st	1 3 15/32
Fos. Demand	304
American Dollars	364
Honkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	..
Japan	17 1/2
Singapore	183 1/2

Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

March 29

To-day Reuter reported 12 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G. Broach April/May at Rs. 446½ and went up to Rs. 448. It then eased to Rs. 446½ and again advanced to Rs. 448½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. While F. G., M. G Broach July/August opened to-day at Rs. 468½ and declined to Rs. 466 the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 449 for April/May. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 450½ and closed at Rs. 449½. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 390 and touching Rs. 389 advanced to Rs. 394 at 4 p.m. While Oomra July opened to-day at Rs. 406 and touched Rs. 407 at 4 p.m. F. G. Mg. Bengal May was quoted Rs. 342 nominal. One of the Japanese Houses is reported to have bought Broach for April/May and sold same for July/August delivery.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 29th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April May ..	449 1/2
" " "	July August ..	467
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	344
" " "	July ..	..
Fine Oomra ..	May ..	393
" " "	July ..	406

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 29th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April-May ..	450
" " "	July-Augt ..	469
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	342
" " "	July ..	..
Fine Oomra's ..	May ..	395
" " "	July ..	410

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 29th.

Description, Super-Fine F Good Good fine			
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab..	366	343	325
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	403	388	373 ..
M. G. Central P. No. 1..	431	421	406 ..
M. G. Central P. No 2..	418	403	388 ..
M. G. Broach	..	..	.. ..
M. G. Punjab American ..	..	..	.. ..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 28th Mar. 1922.

Cotton	20,989 Bales.
Wheat	3,315 Owt.
Linseed	1',196 "
Rape, etc	2,535 "
Gingelly seed	13,409 "
Poppyseed	140 "
Groundnuts	4,532 "
Castorseed	4,532 "
Rice	80,044 "
Myrabollams	1,904 "
Cottonseed	28,479 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	6,435 "
Juwar	3,098 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	6,734 "
Ocel	8,509 Tons

SHARE REPORT…

BANKS

Name	Paid up amount	Face value	Div- paid.	Last D…
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	1
" Contributary ..	125	..	..	..
India	50	100	Jan-July	15
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14
Tata Bank ..	£21	75	"	as.
Chartered Bank ..	£ 5	£. 5	Apr-Oct	"
Eastern	£. 5	£. 10	"	"
Hongkong and Shanghai ..	$ 125	$125	.	64
Mercantile Bank of India ..	£12½	"	"	16
Bank of Morvi ..	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Dholka ..	100	100	Mar-Sept	8½ %
" Prantij ..	500	500	"	8½ %
Amritsar Patty ..	100	100	"	9 %
Cent.-Provinces ..	100	100	"	6%
Chaparmukh Sibsat ..	100	100	"	2%
Dhond Baramate ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%
Khulna Bhagirghati ..	100	100	"	4%
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%
Mandhra Bhon ..	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"
Pachora Jamner ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%
Sialkote Narowal ..	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	17%
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"
Upper Sindh Light ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland ..	10	10	July	1-12-6	
Tannankua ..	£	..	..	..	..
Central Mining ..	10	..	..	6%	
Indian Cement ..	250	250	..	17½ %	
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	
" Defd ..	40	40	"	46	
Shivrajpur ..	10	10	"	4	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Ab. Advance ..	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2750
Alliance cotton ..	100	100	..	..	820
Apollo	50	..	..	6 87/8 xd	
Birla mills ..	100	..	..	..	90
By. Cotton ..	500	500	March	100	1170
By. Dyeing ..	250	250	Mar-Sep.	88	1635
Bradbury	250	250	..	85	1100
Bombay Industrial ..	100	100	"	10	115
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	880
Cent. India ..	500	500	May-Nov.	310	4940
Colaba Land ..	700	700	"	90	2x3
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	205
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	50	790
Currimbhoy ..	250	250	"	110	1680
David	250	250	"	85	1565
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.	..	1350
E. D. Sassoon United ..	74	10	"	8	5
Edward Sassoon ..	200	200	May-Nov	50	530 xd
Elphinston	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	145
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	120	14.5
Francji Petit ..	1000	1000	"	150	2300
Globe	100	100	"	..	230
Gokak	100	100	"	"	740
Ind. Bleaching ..	100	100	"	"	230
Indore Malwa ..	100	100	Apr-Oct.	50	617/8
Jamabai Mfg. ..	250	250	Mar-Sep.	"	615
Kastoorchand ..	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50	1020
Khatao	100	100	"	"	695
Kilachand mills..	100	100	"	"	184
Kohinoor	500	500	"	151/4	905
Laxmi Cottan ..	1000	1000	Mar-Aug	"	5000
Madhavrao Scd..	100	100	"	20	867/8
Madhowji	500	500	"	"	745
Mathuradas ..	500	500	"	100	925 x
Manockji Petit ..	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	4650
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	800
Morarji	1000	1000	"	250	6400
New Great	200	200	"	40	945
New City	100	100	Apr.-Oct.	"	765
Saban	250	250	"	50	925
Shamsher	250	250	"	90	1150
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.		880 xd.
Premier	100	100	"	..	177-8
Planet	100	100	"	..	270
Presidency Mills ..	135	125	"	..	2 5
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	100	"	..	150
Shapurji	100	100	July	25	392/8
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	16000
Simplex	250	250	Jun-Dec.	40	910
Standard	500	500	"	130	2475
Swan	250	250	Oct.	160	1135 xd
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	250	1280
Tata Mill	500	500	"	..	1230 a.
Vishau Cotton ..	500	500	"	..	2200

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity ..	100	100	"	12½	150
Andhra Valley ..	1000	1000	"	4½	710
Bom. Electric Supply and Tramway ..	50	50	"	..	111/4
Tata Hydro	1000	1000	Jan.	85	830

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	100	100	"	100	592/8
B. Burma T. Corpn ..	125	125	"	..	505 xd
B. Burma N. I..	50	125	"	..	140 xd
By. Four	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1600
Bt. Burma Pet ..	8s.	..	Mar-Oct.	as 6p. 3	9/6 xd
By. Steam	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 10/5	220
Kemp & Co.	200	..	July	20	140
Marcks	100	..	"	12	90 xd.
New India Insur ..	25	250	"	..	22
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%	350
Philips	40	..	July	10%	40
Port Canning ..	1000	..	Sept.	50	620
Scindia Steam ..	80	80	"	..	6-8
Tata Iron and Steel-Ord. ..	75	75	Sept.	12	61/4
Defd ..	30	30	Sept.	61/8	222/8
N Ord. ..	75	75	"	..	55
N. Def. ..	400	400	"	..	176
Tata Oil	100	100	"	..	57/-
Thacker Co. ..	50	50	June	..	100

MONEY AND SHARE MA…

Bombay, …

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-13-6.
Bars Gold forward 28-11-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 28-9-6
Bars Silver ready, 90-10-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 90-9-
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 90-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D. D.
On London Bank's selling T. T.
On London Bank's selling D. D.
On London Bank's buying 3 M… 1/3 15/32.
On London Bank's buying T. T.
On London Bank's buying D. D.
Tone of Exchange Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. F…
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D… 324.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. F…
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. R…
On Japan Bank's buying 30 D/st … 167.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D…
On New York Bank's selling D. D…
London Gold ready sh. 96.
London Silver ready d. 33-10.
London Silver forward d. 33-8.
Tone of Silver Quiet Steady, bought for China.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO… POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $. 4.36 7/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.60
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 22.50.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 52.30.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 86.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 1460.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56.
5 per sent War Loan 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/…
5½ pe. cent War Bonds due 1928 99/…
6 per cent Government of India Bo… 1928 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bo… 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Lo… 1935 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due …
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due …

…unicipal due 1974 65.
…Municipal due 1929 to …
…Improvement Trust due …

…SHARES.

…Steady
…are the closing rates of the …Exchange :—
…BANKS.
…India 118xd, Central 33/8xd, …and Eastern 67.
…COTTON MILLS.
…825, Alliance 320, Apollo 90xd, …By-Cotton 1160, By-Dyeing …100, Century 880, Cent India …and [illegible] Coorla 265, Crescent …[illegible] David 1555, Edw. …[illegible]tone 141/4 Fazulbhoy …[illegible] Bleaching 225, Ind. …115, Kastoorchand 1015. …Sassoon 345xd New …65, Pabani 920, Pearls …Premier 177/8, Planet …Simplex 905, Standard …Swadeshi 5290 Tata Mill …Cotton 2200.
…MISCELLANEOUS.
…10, Alid. Elec. 150, Alcock …xd, B. Burma N. I. 140xd, …9/8xd, B. Tramway 115, …Ind. Cement 280. Katni …Defd 1135xd, New India …61/4, Tata Iron N Ord. …1. 220, Tata Iron N. Def. …0, Tata Oil 55 and Scindia

…E AND CINEMA

…too highly of the excellent …at the Excelsior Theatre …eek by that clever combi- …The Scamps." Once again …ern Circuit, who present …responsible for the visit …class company to Bombay. …high standard of theatri- …resented by the numerous …the Excelsior Theatre …ment of the now departing …well for the pains taken …by the management to ensure the support and satisfaction of their patrons. One important feature appears to be particularly conspicuous, that is the great success of the matinees these days. As time goes on Bombay will probably boast of a high standard of entertainment comparable in many respects with those presented under more favourable conditions by Western managements.

Amusing and instructive entertainment during the hours of recreation is an important item with the masses and no less a necessity so there is every justification for continuous effort in this direction.

* * * *

In dealing with the first and second change of programme presented by "The Scamps" one feels to select for comment the best numbers no easy matter. When a performance is excellent from the commencement to the final fall of the curtain it is a very difficult proposition to find a preference. To those capable artistes Miss Jessie Russell a contralto who possesses a voice of considerable flexability, Miss Daphne de Lisle the dancer, Miss Connie Clive the comedience of the party, Miss Cicely James, Soubrette, Mr. Edward Hay, Comedian, Mr. Georgeffi Morgan light Comedian, Mr. Will King the entertainer and Mr. Wolseley Charles pianist and principal of the company fell equal honours shall we say? Large attendances have been in evidence at the Excelsior since the opening performance …there appears to be …are likely to con- …tinuation during their …

* * * *

…he season was given …ny Orchestra on Sun- …this occasion came …director Mr. Edward …gramme of music was …season of Bombay's …an be said to have …Since its first con- …ade great strides and …far distant when …may boast of an …might well be proud.

* * * *

…comments on the Theatre and concert platform let us turn our attention to the Cinema. Strictly speaking there is every reason why our remarks on Cinema matters should be dealt with first instead of last. In Bombay the majority of people are more interested in the Cinema than the Theatre, the Indian population principally. At anyrate when one gets into a habit of leading off with the Theatre first, it becomes a difficult matter to change the order of things perhaps. However the various managements of Bombay's large collection of picture houses will be interested to know we hope to devote a little more space in the near future to film, chat, particularly to the latest screen news from Europe and America, which should prove of endless interest to Bombay picture house syndicates and their patrons.

The importance of collecting the latest and the most interesting news from "movie-land" cannot be better emphasized than by quoting the remarks of a director of one of the worlds largest film companies on perusing the excellent 20 page "Cinema Number" just published by the London "Times." A wonderful number ..... will be welcomed by every lover …ovies" and no less by the film manu- …screen artistes, producers, in fact …who is part of the great film industry …orld.

* * * *

…eek the programmes presented by …us picture houses in Bombay contain …ellent new photo-plays and the popu- …the screen serial continues to remain …e principal attractions with picture-

* * * *

…West-End Cinema Messrs. K. D. and …ent Constance Binney in "Erstwhile …excellent film beautifully produced.

* * * *

…urth instalment of "The Vanishing …eaturing Franklyn Farnum and Mary …is billed at the Majestic Cinema …e week.

* * * *

…lobe Cinema present a mythological …isode "Satya Narayan" produced by …ustan Film Manufacturing Company.

* * * *

…Empire "The White Dove" an ab- …photo play version of W. J. Lock's …lory and the latest news on the Pathe …are shown.

* * * *

…excellent film programmes are pre- …the Cinema Precious, the Imperial …Excelsior Cinema.

…N CALCUTTA STEAMER.

…NDIARISM SUSPECTED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

…ase of a fire on board a vessel …f Calcutta occurred on Tuesday …the American and Indian line …lerio" caught fire at number …in Kidderpur Docks. These holds …large quantity of cargo, con- …t exclusively of jute. By mid- …fire was well under control …ouldering till this morning. …the outbreak is unknown but …is again strongly suspected.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

ACTIVITIES IN 1921

In the course of the report of the work done by the Council during the period February 1921 to February 1922, it is stated as follows:—

The work of the past year has been heavy and arduous, but as many of our undertakings have met with a fair amount of success, the Executive Committee feel rewarded, for their efforts.

The vacancy in the post of Hon. Secretary, caused by the much regretted resignation of Miss Reuben, at the commencement of 1920, was not filled until well on in June—when Mrs. Herbert Scott, on her return from England, commenced work in the Office.

Membership.—The roll of members at the commencement of 1921 numbered 423 and during the year many new members have been added. Some having resigned the number now stands at 450.

Affiliated Societies.—The list continues very strong. We have been able to be of a certain amount of assistance to some of them in providing a room for meetings and helping in Secretarial work, such as typing notices, reports, etc., etc., and are ready and willing to do the same for all who require it at any time.

RESCUE HOME FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

The Rescue Home for Indian Women after some delay and disappointment, was successfully opened on July 7th, 1921, about a year after the campaign on its behalf was started. It is entirely owing to the strennous activity of Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan that it came to such a successful end at the time it did, both as regards its financial affairs and the securing of the house in Mahim woods that was originally the girl's home of the "Protection of Children's Society" this has been leased to us indefinitely, but we hope to own the future building. The Staff consists of a Lady Superintendent, with a female servant, Brahmin Cook and a Rahmosy under her.

Home Industries are taught to the inmates, including the use of the Charka, and they are being encouraged to learn gardening and poultry keeping.

The total donation in aid of the Home amount to over Rs. 18,000. Our hearty thanks are due to all donors to the Fund and in particular to Sir Sassoon J. David, Mrs. F. E. Dinshaw and the Trustees of the "N. N. Wadia Charities."

SOCIAL PURITY CAMPAIGN.

After a good deal of hard work in collecting information, organising "Study Circles" and correspondence during 1920 on part of the Women's Council, Y. M. C. A., Association of University Women and other organised Bodies—it was decided to form an influential Committee of representative men and women to continue the work begun. This was done in November, 1920—and the Committee has worked steadily and whole heartedly through the past year 1921. An early decision was come to draw up "Occasional Papers" dealing with the subject of Prostitution in Bombay, keeping them up to date, and the first one was published in June, 1921, the Women's Council making a grant of Rs. 100 towards the printing expenses. This Pamphlet has been widely distributed with success and has proved of great interest to many. In July a Memorial to His Excellency Governor in Council was drawn up, to which signatures of members of all organised bodies of Workers were obtained and forwarded to His Excellency during August, thereby notifying the state of the "Public opinion" of the "Women of Bombay." The outcome of this is that His Excellency has been fit to summon a Committee of influential men and women to consider the various and most effective means of combating the Social Evils existing in Bombay.

DENTAL SUPERVISION IN SCHOOLS.

During 1920, assistance was given to Dr. J. J. Modi in his campaign for arousing public opinion with regard to Dental supervision in Schools, meetings were arranged at which he lectured and exhibited slides, and a memorial to Government was drawn up in conjunction with the Social Service League. The result being the receipt early in 1921 of an intimation from Government that the matter was receiving attention. Dental Supervision in Municipal Schools to a limited extent is already in force, but it is hoped to start a Dental Training College before long, in Bombay, to increase the supply of Dentists.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

The Women's Council combined with other organised bodies of women Workers in Bombay, in memorialising Government and supporting Rao Sahib Desai (Ahmedabad) in his resolution put before the Council in July, 1921. Representatives were sent to the Public Meeting held in the Wilson College Hall on 28th July and much satisfaction was felt at the result of the discussion on the subject in the Legislative Council in Poona, when the Bill was passed by a majority of 27.

STATUS OF BUSINESS GIRLS.

The attempt by the Council to assist Business Girls in securing a living wage unfortunately met with only moderate success owing to the suspicion on part of the girls themselves that their liberty was to be interfered with. Returns were sent in to a questionaire in respect of 260 girls. It was found that the average length of their service worked out at one year and three months and their average salary at Rs. 75 a month. This being a very low scale it is presumed that they live chiefly on their parents or in Institutes endowed by the Public. Hardly a satisfactory state of affairs.

COLLECTION OF TOYS.

A Scheme has been started for the collection of toys for Hospitals and the Children's Guild of Service has been approached for help, which we hope we shall receive, during the coming year. Honorary Secretaryship of this branch has been undertaken by Mrs. MacEwen.

This Body has undertaken the care of the Cama Hospital and is busy preparing clothing that has been asked for by the Matron.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

This is the most flourishing and certainly one of the most important and strenuous of our activities entailing a great deal of correspondence on part of the Honorary and Assistant Secretaries. On the whole the work has met with a fair amount of success.

In all 80 employees have been helped to find what they required. It is of course variable work and comes with a rush at certain times of the year, particularly as far as employers are concerned, and it is not always easy during the hot weather to arrange for applicants for posts to be suited. We are in correspondence with many upcountry stations and notices about the Bureau were inserted in the Pioneer and sent to Clubs in Bombay and other parts of India, the result being that applications are now received from all over India.

RELIEF WORK.

Although it was decided at the commencement of the year that the Women's Council should not start a collecting campaign of its own for Famine Relief, we have been working in conjunction with the Bombay Presidency Permanant Famine Relief Fund and have acted as forwarding Agents for appeals on one side and grants on the other. In all the districts helped were as follows: Ahmednagar and Nasik and the amounts garnted came to Rs. 3,500 to Nasik and Rs. 10,500 to Ahmednagar.

The Women's Council is still endeavouring to maintain the policy laid down for it at its inauguration of being "A clearing house for all Women's work" and a centre for all interested in Social Welfare questions to come to for help or information. It is, we think, proving its value more and more each year, and is capable of being worked up into a real power in the land, given the support and whole-hearted assistance of all its members, whether on Sub-Committees or in the General Body. A debt of gratitude is due to all those who undertook the launching of the Council upon its career in the first year of its life. Without the work that was then put in the Council could never have progressed as far as it has done.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 29.

S S City of Sydney, Williams, Middlesborough.

S S Canadian Traveller, Wilson, Genoa Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Chakdara, Beedle, Busreh.

S S Bankura, Robinson, Busreh.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Hejaz for Mauritius.

S S City of Sydney:—The City Line steamer City of Sydney, 3642 tons, Captain O W Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough, with a cargo of iron.

S S Canadian Traveller:—The B I S N Co's steamer Canadian Traveller, 2661 tons, Captain E Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa Bay, with a general cargo.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakdara, 1581 tons, Captain T S Beedle, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain Y A Robinson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

March 29.

S S Caledonia for London:—34 bales lamb skin, 15 cases animal product, Cox's Shipping Agency; 2 cases kid skin, Allen Bros; 8 bales animal hair, N M Farrukh and Co; 40 cwts cashewnuts, F F Campbell and Co; 42 cwts kismis, J D Motta and Co.

S S City of Harward for Liverpool:—1976 cwts myrabolans, 202 cwts ginger, 80 cwts cashewnuts, C Jivanlal and Co; 50 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 7 bales wool, J S Mehta and Co; 1091 cwts myrabolans, P Mathooradass and Co.

S S Vindelia for Marseilles:—2000 cwts gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4000 cwts gingelly seed, The Orient Co; 2000 cwts gingelly seed, Strass and Co; 4000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co. 2902 cwts groundnuts, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool:—3262 cwts linseed cakes, 2750 cwts groundnut cakes, Birla Bros; 200 bales cotton, M Dharmasu Mills Ltd; 720 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 201 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 28 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 29 bales wool, M Nissim; 24 bales wool, A Simstary.

S S City of Paris for Marseilles:—4000 cwts gingelly seed, The Orient Co; 2000 cwts gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Bell View for Antwerp:—20 cwts. sandalwood chips, 21 cwts sandalwood billets, 40 cwts sandalwood roots, S Nowroji and

DELHI MEETING AFFAIR.

NO NEED FOR NON-OFFICIAL SECRETARIES.

CLOSE OF LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 28.

Further discussion was taken up on Mr. Spence's Resolutions:—

"The Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that Members of the Legislative Assembly be appointed by the Governor-General under section 43 A of the Government of India Act to be associated with department of Government of India other than the Army, Foreign and the Political Departments, in order that they may be trained up in the administration of Government and relieve Government members and Secretaries of a part, at least, of the work, in the sessions of the Legislature." Mr. Spence said the Reforms Act provided for the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries in order that non-officials might be associated with the inner working of Government and might thus get administrative training. If the House did not go with him it would be laying itself open to the charge of not being prepared to work the Reforms. Of course the members chosen would have to pay a little price for the training they would get. Because, as in England, this would have to vote always with Government. He was sure no one who was really anxious to know how to run Government would grudge the price. In fact, those who were to be appointed as Parliamentary Secretaries would have far better opportunities to serve their country after learning their work.

MR. SUBRAMANYAM'S APPEAL.

Mr. Subramanyam appealed for a dispassionate consideration of the whole question. He said the position in England and India was not analogous. Because, at Home, the secretaries were chosen by the Ministers and generally their political opinions were in the same line. In this country however, the views of officials and non-officials were not the same. On the other hand, the experience gained by the would be secretaries would be very valuable in times to come. Although they would have to sacrifice their independence and vote with Government, these appointments were provided in the Government of India Act and he thought Government ought of its own initiative to have come forward with the proposal. The speaker would however support the proposal provided the posts of these Council Secretaries were made honorary.

VICEROY'S SYMPATHY.

Sir William Vincent got up at this early stage of the debate to explain Government's attitude. He said the appointment of Council Secretaries was purely a matter for the Viceroy to decide the Bill. That His Excellency had asked him to say that he (the Viceroy) would give his most careful and sympathetic consideration to the Assembly's recommendation. (Applause). The Home Member, however, emphasised that the Viceroy had the discretion either to reject or to accept the resolution. The Home Member said he wanted to put before the House in a fair way the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal. In the first place, the position of Parliamentary Under-secretaries in England and India was not analogous because of the fundamental difference in the constitution of Government of the two countries.

The suggestion for such appointments was first made in the Montford Scheme. It was later on incorporated in the Reforms Act. The advantage of Council Secretaries were fully explained by the Secretary of State in one of his despatches. Firstly, it would have great educative value by giving non-official members, who would be chosen as secretaries, considerable experience of administration, which would be very useful in future years. The speaker considered this aspect of very great importance. Secondly, these Secretaries would give great relief to the overworked Government Members and thirdly, that these appointments would necessarily bring the Government into closer touch with the non-official element in the House.

DIFFICULTIES.

Continuing Sir William Vincent said there were also difficulties of a very serious character which would arise from these posts. The experiment of these appointments was being tried with more or less success in the Provinces but the position in the Central Government was quite different. The first essential was that the secretaries shall have to always vote with the Government. For instance, if Mr. Ginwala was appointed the Council Secretary attached to the Army Department, he might object before the Government to the military expenditure. But once the Government of India had decided upon the army estimates, then Mr. Ginwala, however much against his opinion, would have to support it. If the member in such a case differed from Government and as a result wanted to resign then the position would be difficult. Because, this member would have got insight into the the confidential affairs of Government.

"ANOTHER SERIOUS POINT."

There was also another serious point. Supposing a senior member of Government became the Council Secretary attached to the Home Department and there was, for instance, the question of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi at issue. Supposing again while the Home Member wanted to arrest Mahatma Gandhi and the Council Secretary did not, the latter would then go to the Viceroy and supposing [illegible] His Excellency to his own [illegible] position of the Executive [illegible] be difficult indeed becau[illegible] Secretary would then be [illegible] member. Moreover, how [illegible] elected member, who became sec[illegible] reconcile his responsibility to his [illegible] to the loyalty to the Governme[illegible] service he would be? How[illegible] final view was, that this difficulty [illegible] obviated by the member chosen [illegible] nominated member in the place of [illegible] elected member it [illegible] tituency did not [illegible] his new [illegible]ion. These members could not be [illegible] as Honorary Council Secretaries as suggested by a previous speaker. Because, in fair justice, they must make it worth their while to take up the job which would require their attendance for a considerable portion of the year, if they wanted to get real training in the difficult work of administration. He left the matter to the Assembly to decide one way or the other.

"NOT WORTH WHILE."

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer thought that the disadvantages outweighed the advantages of adopting this resolution and from his personal experience doubted whether the Council Secretaries would be able to influence the administration in the decisions to be arrived at, where a system of irremoveable executive prevailed. Where party system had yet to grow, it was not worth while for any budding politician who cared for his future career to subordinate his private convictions and to undertake to be the mouthpiece and champion of the collective decision of Government. Though the resolution was quite welcome, it was in his opinion premature.

MR. GINWALLA'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Ginwallia observed that Government had already twenty automatons and the adoption of this resolution would only add six more to that number. He denied that Council Secretaries would get administrative experience and remarked that thorough demoralisation would set in the non-official benches, the moment the Council Secretaries were appointed. If they wanted Council Secretaries let them ave them from persons outside the Assembly. On the whole, Mr. Spence's resolution would prove to be a great disservice than otherwise.

Mr. Abdulrahim Khan supported the resolution as being good for India and good for Government.

Mr. Spence pressed his resolution.

Sir Wiliam Vincent briefly replied to the debate and announced that only officials outside Government benches would vote.

The resolution was put the vote and lost, 38 voting against and 24 for it.

DEBATE ON DY COMMISSIONER'S ACTION.

At exactly four in the evening Mr. Agnihotri, moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the action of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi in prohibiting a public open air meeting which was to have been held on the 23rd March and which was convened by prominent gentlemen of Delhi along with twenty-two responsible members of the Indian Legislatu to consider the Khilafat question in relation to the Paris Conference and Government of India's representation dated 28th February to the Secretary of State for India and to make representation to the British delegates to Paris.

The motion was discussed for nearly an hour and a half and lost by 34 votes to 29.

"IRRESPONSIBLE & PROVOCATIVE."

Mr. Agnihotri, in support of his motion for adjournment of the House, read out the correspondence that passed between the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi and the Hon. Syed Raza Ali on the proposal to hold the open-air meeting in the Queen's Gardens and pointed out that the signatories included distinguished members of the Legislature some of whom were Rai Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs. The question the meeting wanted to consider was the Khilafat which as the Government of India had stated in their despatch is of unquestionable importance. The Deputy Commissioner had prohibited the open-air meeting on the ground that it was difficult to control and that it might create excitement. The people had as much regard for law and order as the Deputy Commissioner and even when such a responsible member of the Legislature like Mr. Raza Ali gave an undertaking that he would see to the conduct of the meeting, the Deputy Commissioner refused permission. This action of the Deputy Commissioner was irresponsible and provocative in the extreme and the speaker hoped that the House would pass a vote of censure on his conduct.

Mr. Abul Kasim wondered if the conveners of the meeting could not keep order who else could. Government had lost an opportunity of conciliating the people on this important question and the blunder committed by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi was irreparable. He hoped that Government would take notice of the error of judgment on the part of the Deputy Commissioner.

HOME MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

Sir William Vincent opposed the motion for adjournment in a long speech vindicating the position taken up by the Deputy Commissioner. At the outset he made it clear that the Deputy Commissioner acted in the exercise of his statutory discretion. Because, he was responsible for any breach of peace or any unlawful act on the part of the people and this responsibility would never shift simply because, as Mr. Abdul Kasim said, some responsible members gave an undertaking that there would be no disturbance. When such a popular and revered leader as Mr. Gandhi could not preserve peace in Bombay when the Prince of Wales arrived, surely Mr. Sheshagiri Iyer and Mr. Raza Ali, who had no force behind them, could not preserve the public peace. The Deputy Commissioner was quite right in refusing permission to hold an open air meeting in the heart of the city (the Queen's Gardens) where a large number of people including the Mahomedan rabble would meet and chat at night.

"COMMISSIONER NOT WRONG."

Sir William Vincent then quoted some instances where there had been disturbances in the city especially the one in which a meeting to deplore the death of Mr. Tilak was broken up by the extremists on the ground that the conveners had sought the permission of the authorities to hold the meeting and asked what guarantee was there that such a thing would not occur again. During the last few days, the people in the city had been in a state of considerable excitement over the Municipal elections and Khilafat agitators were taking strenuous objection to the election of certain Mahomedan candidates on religious grounds. It was at that time that this meeting was proposed to consider a religious question over which there was intense feeling of excitement and proposed to be held after nightfall in a peace where there was reason to believe that non-co-operators would attend. The Deputy Commissioner knew from his experience that the lower classes of of Mahomedans would come in to attand the meeting and in these circumstances the Deputy Commissioner was not wrong in refusing to accord permission to the meeting.

In conclusion, the Home Member pointed out that the Deputy Commissioner had not opposed the holding of the meeting in any other place and appealed to the members to support the officers of Government in the discharge of their public work. (loud applause).

Mr. W. M. Hussnally supported the motion.

Munshi Ishwar Saran accused the Deputy Commissioner of a very grave and very serious indiscretion in not allowing an open-air meeting. If the despised Non-co-operator was feared, he could as well come in a meeting in the Town Hall as in an open-air one. Moreover, if Mrs Besant could address, without an untoward event, an open meeting and address it with her characteristic force against passive resistance, then what danger of disorder would there have been for holding of the proposed Khilafat meeting by responsible men. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi having raised no objection to a public meeting being held, it was unreasonable in not allowing it to be held in the open air thereby giving chance to the general public to take part in it.

SIR M. HAILEY EXPLAINS.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, the former Chief Commissioner of Delhi, informed the House as to the character of these public meetings generally. A mass of wandering humanity and onlookers swell the meetings while the number of responsible people who really understood the purpose was comparatively small. If, therefore, a meeting was to be held to record public opinion, a hall accommodating one thousand selected and responsible men would have served the purpose of formulating the said views. Was it necessary and in the public interest to make provision for accommodating the wandering mass of onlookers who would ordinarily attend an open mass meeting. The sole responsibility for the maintenance of law and order was that of the Deputy Commissioner and the police would have found great difficulty in keeping down the the unruly elements in QueensGarden which was a traditional place for holding mass meetings. Sir Malcolm Hailey thought that the Deputy Commissioner had made very reasonable use of his judgment on this occasion by taking action in the interest of law and order and in the interest of the law-abiding citizens of Delhi.

Mr. Yamin Khan admitted that Mahomedans were easily inflammable but they were also easily pacified. Just for instance, the recent communique of Government of India had won the hearty approval of the whole Mahomedan community who were not up against the Government of India now. He thought, the action of Mr. Maowarth Young was indiscreet in the extreme.

GALLANT SIR IYER!

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer was the first non-official who spoke against the motion for adjournment. He put the issue clearly. The motion of censure on the Deputy Commissioner, if passed, would be a vote of censure on Government. Was this the reward Mahomedans were going to pay to Government for championing the cause of Khilafat, so much so, that Mr. Montagu had to disappear from the India Office! The Deputy Commissioner might be right or wrong. In exercising his discretion, he might have been over-cautious. But the mistake, if it was, was bona fide and the House could not impute any antipathy to the cause of the conveners of the meeting. Because the Commissioner had allowed the public meeting in a hall. Surely that officer had not been responsible for such misconduct in the discharge of his duties that they should pass a vote of censure on him and Government and thereby make the position of public servants impossible. The Government could not be held responsible for the individual actions of its subordinate officers and if they were to pass a vote in every such case, no Government on earth could escape being censured every minute. Of course, in case if the conduct of officers had been as serious as that of the Punjab officials in 1919, they would have been right in taking up the present attitude. Personally he thought that Government had not properly dealt with the Punjab officials responsible for the misconduct.

MOTION DEFEATED.

Closure having been applied for and granted, the motion for adjournment which was in fact a motion for censure on the Deputy Commissioner was put and lost by a majority of five, voting being 29 for and 34 against. The division list on this question shows that about a dozen non-officials including half the number of Mahomedans voted with Government but the minority consisted of the remaining Mahomedan members and the Democrats who were present in the House in very reduced numbers.

HOUSE PROROGUED.

The President then read the message of the Viceroy proroguing the session of the Assembly and adjourned the House *sine die*.

Disappointment is felt in non-official circles that the Viceroy had not been able as was generally expected, to prorogue the Legislature by a formal speech which it was thought, would refer to the controversial issues engaging public attention.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

M. MOHAMED ALI'S SOLICITUDE FOR ITS PROGRESS.

Dr. Mohamed Alam, Principal, National Muslim University, who interviewed Begum Mohamed Ali, at Delhi, on Tuesday last inquired about the condition of the Maulana Sahib's health when she met him at Surat Railway station on his transfer from Krachi jail. The Begum Sahiba replied that the Maulana looked much reduced and darkened in complexion, but was quite cheerful and contented. His diabetis had greatly abated. The Maulana Sahib strongly urged upon the Begum Sahiba to make Aligarh her home and to stay as much as possible with his children of the National Muslim University. In obedience to these orders the Begum Sahiba was coming to Aligarh, but on being informed that the University was about to be closed for long vacations, she postponed her coming till after the vacations. The above incident, though small in itself, is significant of Maulana Mohamed Ali's unceasing regard and solicitude for the University of his making and of his affection for its students.

Maulana Abdul Majid of Badaun paid a flying visit to the National University and spent a few useful hours in inspecting the literary and other activities of the University. He conversed with the proressers engaged in compiling and preparing text books and went through some portion of the manuscript books that are in the press. He went back satisfied with the work and promised to send some rare books for the library which, thanks to the liberality of some lovers of learning, is daily growing in size and utility.

BENGAL'S NEW GOVERNOR

LORD LYTTON TAKES CHARGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 28.

The Earl of Lytton, Governor of Bengal and Countess of Lytton arrived at Howrah station at five this evening and were cordially received by crowds consisting largely of Indians lining the route of the drive in State from the station to Government House. Their Excellencies were received at Howrah by Mr. H. C. Stephenson, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William. The Governor drove in State to Government House where he was welcomed by Sir Henry Wheeler, who has been the acting Governor of Bengal since Early Ronaldshay departed and Major General Cubitt, General Officer-Commanding the Presidency and Assam Province. Lord Lytton inspected the Guard of Honour with colours provided by the 90th Punjabis and after the presentation of prominent officials and others, His Excellency entered the Throne Room where the Chief Secretary read the warrant of appointment and the oaths of allegiance and of office were administered by the Chief Justice.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

HUMANITARIAN WORK.

The Annual General meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday afternoon, at the Office of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Hornby Road, Fort, Sir Dinshaw Petit presiding.

The following are the excerpts from the annual report of the Society for the year 1920:—During the year under Report, 7,164 prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained as against 6,798 in the year 1919 showing an excess of 366 cases. In 17 cases the accused were acquitted. Cases warned and discharged by the Honorary Magistrates number 313. In 1 case accused was sentenced to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment.

Our prosecution work was considerably hampered on account of various strikes prevailing in the city during the year such as, the Mill-hand, the Tramway and the Gas strikes, as, on account of the disorderly behaviour of the strikes, it was found unsafe for the Agents to do their work. All night duty during the period had to be stopped.

Horses.—During the year 1920, there were 1,236 cases dealt with as against 994 cases in 1919. Out of these there were 1,035 cases prosecuted for lameness.

Bullocks.—There were 5,903 cases dealt with during the period as against 5,743 during the year 1919. In 5 cases accused were acquitted.

The Committee's warmest thanks are due to His Excellency Sir George Lloyd's Government for generously renewing the grant to the Society for the whole amount of fines inflicted on offenders through the intervention of the Agents of the Society for a further period of 2 years from the 6th June, 1920 vide Government of Bombay's letter No. 3635 dated the 16th of April, 1920.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

In moving the adoption of the annual report, the chairman said the number of cases that have been dealt with by the society were more during the year under report than the previous year. That showed that the Society had been more vigilant in detecting more cases of cruelty to animals in the city. The important prosecutions were mostly of horses and bullocks. The Society performed its work mostly through its Agents with whose help the Society hoped to do its work still more and in greater volume. The Society was also maintaining dispensaries so that the cases of animals might be properly treated there.

He wanted to take that opportunity of mentioning to them that there had been a cry among the public and particularly amongst those who sent their animals to the hospital that the animals did not receive that expert medical treatment which should be administered to them. To that charge they pleaded guilty. They proposed making changes in certain departments so that better treatment might be meted out to animals in future.

Mr. Adenwalla seconded the report which was unanimously carried.

The following resolution was next proposed by Lady Macleod:—

That the best thanks of this Society be tendered to the Cotton and Grain Merchants and to Mill Owners and Agents for their very liberal contributions towards the support of the Hospital for Animals.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to Sir Dinshaw Petit terminated the proceedings.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.*

BRITISH ECONOMIC POLICY.

IV.

(BY C. N. VAKIL.)

Before the War, England had systematically refused to reciprocate the preferential treatment given to her by the Colonies. If India was allowed to join a scheme of Imperial Preference, she must also be allowed to impose protective duties even against England; on account of these fears India was kept aloof from this movement. The Tariff Reform party in England which was gradually gaining force, saw its opportunities during the War. In September 1915, on account of war necessities new import duties were imposed on motor cars, clocks and watches, musical instruments etc. The amendments of Sir Alfred Mond and others for preferential treatment of Empire products were defeated. In the meanwhile the need for a greater co-ordination among the Allied Governments in economic matters was felt. The Paris Economic Conference of June 1916 was the result, in which the Allies agreed to a Common Economic Policy. The idea was to prohibit trading with the enemy during the war, to conserve their natural resources for themselves during the period of reconstruction, and "to take the necessary steps without delay to render themselves independent of the enemy countries, so far as regards the raw materials and manufactured articles essential to the normal development of their economic activities."

Imperial Preference accepted.

This policy was formally adopted by the Governments of the Empire, and declared to be "the settled policy of the British Government". Soon after, a Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Balfour of Burleigh was appointed to outline the Commercial and Industrial Policy of England with reference to the Paris agreement. In the meanwhile the Imperial War Conference of 1917 was convened. In an interim report, the Balfour Committee had declared itself in favour of a policy of Imperial Preference, and the Conference unanimously resolved in favour of "the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire. "It may be noted that the Government of India was represented at this Conference by the Secretary of State, Lord Meston, the Maharaja of Bikaner, and Lord Sinha.

Other Developments.

This Conference also gave attention to the production of an adequate food supply and its transportation within the Empire; the control of natural resources and the manufacture of such resources within the Empire. As the greatest producer of food and raw supplies, the part that India would be assigned in this Empire scheme can well be imagined. But besides this there were other measures necessary to keep up the economic position of England. Soon after this Balfour Committee recommended action against dumping; protection to Key Industries as well as other industries on certain general grounds, and preferential treatment to imports from other parts of the Empire.

Imperial Preference in Practice.

After the Imperial War Conference of 1918, Mr. Bonar Law, on behalf of the Government, announced the acceptance by England of a policy of Imperial Preference, which was to take the form which had been adopted by the Dominion Governments—a preference in existing tariffs and in duties which may be subsequently imposed. In accordance with this, in 1919, England introduced a preferential tariff for the first time. Preference was given on three main classes of existing duties as under:—(1). on the new Customs Duties on cinematograph films, clocks and watches, motor cars and musical instruments—a preference of one-third the duty; (2). on consumable commodities other than alcohol, namely, tea, cocoa, coffee, sugar, dried fruits and tobacco—a preference of one-sixth the duty; (3). on Colonial wines a preference by a reduction in the duty in their case, and on Colonial spirits a preference by an increase in the duty on foreign spirits. This system has been confirmed in subsequent budgets.

The New Tendency in England.

We have seen in previous articles, how England persistently refused to adopt a system of Imperial Preference in spite of the pressure brought upon her by the Colonies. After the War, England has seen the necessity of closer economic unity with the rest of the Empire; she is now willing to give up her old prejudices and has adopted preferential duties. We also know the tenacity with which England has adhered to Free Trade Principles. In this case also the War has taught a great lesson, and a distinct change in the direction of a protective policy is visible in England. The Non-Ferrous Metals Act of 1918; the Dyestuffs Act of 1920; and the Safeguarding of Industries Act of 1921 are instances of this new tendency. Why do we observe this great change in the attitude of England towards fiscal questions? Because she has lost the great predominance that she once enjoyed in industrial and commercial matters. Though perhaps for a time her great rival Germany has been crushed, the competitions of the United States of America and of Japan, to mention only two, is being seriously felt by England. In the years to come industrial competition is likely to be very keen. Every nation will try to control her raw products for her own manufactures; every nation will try to keep her hold on markets where she has a footing, and seek fresh markets in addition. Till now England was able to stand alone in industrial competition with the rest of the world; in her present position and in view of the increasing industrial struggle, she now sees the necessity of taking the help of the other members of the Empire. This in short is the reason which explains the change in the attitude of England on fiscal questions.

Loss of Gain to India.

India is asked to join this scheme of Imperial Preference. In other words, we are asked to admit Empire goods at reduced rates in return for which our goods will be admitted in the Empire markets at favourable rates. Let us consider the position in brief. Do we at all need the kind of favour which is offered? Are we going to gain by it? We export chiefly raw products—foodstuffs or materials used by other countries in their industries. We already enjoy a good position so far as our export markets are concerned and we need not trouble ourselves on that account. As regards imports, we are already giving an indirect preference to England, in as much as our largest supplier is England. By adopting a preferential system, we shall be still more dependent on England, against whom we require to be protected if we at all want to build up several of our most important industries. The advocates of Imperial Preference for India have not been able to show that there will be a clear economic gain to India by the adoption of this policy. The only thing that they assert is that there will not be any material loss, and that as a part of the Empire, India should adopt it for the sake of what is known as Imperial unity and Imperial gain.

Sacrifice for Imperial purpose presupposes equality with the other members of the Empire which does not exist in the case of India. It would be a partnership between unequal or weak and strong partners, necessarily to the disadvantage of the weak. It may be politically expedient to keep this powerful weapon in reserve to be given as a concession only when equality of status within the Empire is granted to India.

The only conclusion at which we can arrive is that both on economic and political considerations, a system of Imperial Preference for India is not desirable.

*Previous articles in the series appeared on Feb. 3, 22 and March 2.

MYSORE'S NEW DEWAN.

MR. A. R. BANNERJEE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 29.

A Bangalore message says the Maharaja of Mysore has permitted Sir M. Kantraj Urs, Dewan of Mysore now at Ootacamund to retire as from the end of April when his leave expires and has appointed Mr. A. R. Bannerjee I. C. S., to the Prime Ministership of the State.

SAFES AND LOCKS.

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs S. Gahagan and Co., Messrs. Khatao Makanji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karanj, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Shares and Stock Brokers.). Soliciting inquires and orders.

INDIA SAFE MANUFACTURING CO.

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30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 2560.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl., Meeting, Home Street, 2-30 p.m.

The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, 3, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.

Ord. and Extraordinary Genl. Meeting of the Sassoon Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., 4-15 p.m. and 4-30 p.m., respectively, 3, Forbes, Street.

Charity Concert in aid of Malabar, Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

Ladies' Public meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p.m.

Annual Meeting of the Anti-tuberculosis League the Sanitary Institute Princess St., 6 p.m., Hon. Mr. C. Jehangir to preside.

Annual meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess St., 6 p.m., Hon. Mr. C. Jehangir to preside.

FRIDAY, March 31.

The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. and Ord. Genl. Meetings, 59, Forbes Street, 12 noon and 12-15 p.m. respectively.

The J. N. Petit Institute, Annual Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Arrival of English Mails at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 1.

The s.s. "Narkunda," with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Swami Satya Deva's lecture on "the Coming Struggle" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. Bomanji to preside.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

D'Souza.—L. C. (Clerk, R. I. M.), son-in-law of Mr. A. Guveral D'Souza. Funeral leaving his residence, Athaide's Buildings, Cavel Street, at 4 p.m. to-day, arriving at Haines Road. Cemetery at 4-30 p.m.

"BHAJAN SAMAJ"—DADAR.

The Annual Celebration in connection with the Sri Rama Navami festival commenced yesterday (Wednesday) at the above premises. All are requested to partake in the sacred celebrations.

RAM NAVMI UTSAV.

The following is the daily programme (for eight day) for the Ram Navmi Utsav:—

8 a.m. Prayer and Geeta Pravachan; 8-30 to 10 a.m. Musical Concert; 1 p.m. Vedic Hymns; 5 p.m. Indian Band by Vidyalaya's Students Musical Drill; 6 p.m. Harkirtan; 9-30 p.m. Geeta Discourse; 9-40 p.m. Ramayan by Pandit Vishnu Digamber.

LAST DAY'S PROGRAMME.

10-30 a.m. Ramayan by Pandit Vishnu Digamber; 5 p.m. Discourse of Geeta; 6 p.m. Harikirtan.

The Utsav will be celebrated in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya's spacious pandal in Shri Ram Chak, Sandhurst Road, admission, in all the items of the programme, is free of charge.

A SUCCESSFUL BOMBAY ARTIST.

Mr. S. L. Haldankar, a Bombay artist who has his Studio at Girgaum, has had the honour of his picture "The Daily Task" being accepted by the Berlin Art Gallery a unique distinction enjoyed by Mr. Haldankar only among all Indian artists up to this time. His students availed themselves of this occasion to present him with a congratulatory address, in which they gratefully referred to his great success as an Art teacher and to the numerous successes achieved by his students in Indian exhibitions of Art.

SPINNING COMPETITION AT POONA.

Under the Auspices of the Ladie's Yarn Committee (Suta Committee), the ceremony of distributing prizes to the successful candidates at the Spinning competition, took place last Thursday. Among the prize winners. The name of Master Shridhar Linaye a lad of 5 years old, is worthy of note.

Mrs. Indumatibai Naik in her speech dwelt upon the necessity of such occasions. She was followed by Mrs. Indirabai Deodhar, who commanded the Committee for public support. Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, the President of the meeting, traced the genesis of the Committee and congratulated the ladies, for the efforts made. Messrs Sitaramshastri of Nasik, Kanjahgi of Karad Satyabhamabai Kuvalekar Anandibai Joglekar and Malatibai Gurjar also took part in the proceedings.

KAPOLE BANIA CONFERENCE.

A Conference of the Kapole Bania community, will be held in Bombay from the 12th to the 15th proximo, in Bhangwadi Princess Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, under the presidentship of Sardar Ishwardas Jagjinandas Store of Surat. The following is the programme—Wednesday (12th April), Prayer and welcome songs by girls. Address from the Chairman, Sir Jugmohandas Vurjeevundas Kt., of the Reception Committee, and address from the Chairman, Sardar Ishwardas Jagjinandas Store, of the Conference. Thursday (13th April), Formation of the Subject Committee from the delegates, and discussion on different subjects to be brought before the Conference. Friday, (14th April), Speeches and discussion on the subjects passed by the Subjects Committee, in the open Conference. Saturday, (15th April) Summing up of the work of the Conference by the President.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which one Ranchord Mancharam, a Hindoo merchant charged (1) Babaji Vithoo Redkar, (2) Raghunath Sakharam and (3) Laximon Raoji with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the complainant on the 17th of February last. Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the complainant while Mr. Vicaji, F. Vinji, Barrister-at-law with Mr. Kanuga, pleader appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case, briefly stated are that on the 17th of February last about 5 p.m. while Ranchord Mancharam, the complainant was going on his bicycle the accused No. 1, Babaji Vithoo Redkar who was a business rival of the complainant struck him a heavy blow with his fist on the mouth and drew blood and then slopped him in the face.

After evidence had been recorded his Worship convicted the accused No. 1, Babaji and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default, to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. He, further ordered accused Nos. 2 and 3 to be discharged.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AT VARIANCE.

At the Ba[illegible]gaon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khanal, [illegible] Second Presidency Magistrate, C. K. Charles charge[illegible] Rev. Dipsingh Sambhai, Charles Bahadur and [illegible] four others all of the Church of Scotland Mission with assault and insult on the 25th of February and 28th of February last. Mr. B. H. Daruwala pleader appeared for the complainant while the accused were defended by Mr. D. K. Billimoria pleader.

On the case being called for hearing Mr. Daruwala said it was very unfortunate that the parties who were all Christians had gone to Court. His Worship asked if there was no possibility of settlement. Mr. Daruwala said their complaint was against the Padri Rev. Dipsingh who was a disgrace not only to his church but also to his flock.

His Worship—What is the wrong with him?

Mr. Daruwala—He is addicted to drinking, consequently some of his flock have left him. When he saw himself starving he began to harras his client.

His Worship suggested a settlement as they were all Indian Christians.

After some confabulations the parties came to a settlement in which in case No. 232 the accused gave Rs. 15 to the complainant as compensation and in case No. 254 the accused undertook not to molest the complainant in future. In the counterchange against the complainant in another court for insult he expressed his apologies to the parties concerned.

Mr. Billimoria asked the Court to order the reporter not to report this case or its terms, but His Worship refused to do so as he said he could not compel the press representatives to report or not to report anything. He had no jurisdiction over the press. If the parties wanted to suppress any report, he said, they must approach the editors direct.

CONVICTED OF BRANDING A GIRL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy-Inspector Lyon charged Bhagibai, a woman with causing grievans hurt to a girl Zullibai, aged four years by branding her with an iron ladle.

Mr. DeCruz, pleader appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case was that in order to correct certain defects of the girl, the accused branded her with an iron-ladle on her thighs and caused her injuries on the 17th instant.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75 in default to suffer three months, rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be handed over to the girl as compensation.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

"NATIONAL WEEK"

PANDITJI'S LECTURE TO-DAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya, to-day, (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia will speak on the ensuing "national week." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

FORTH-COMING MEETING.

"THE COMING STRUGGLE."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday, 1st prox. at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Swami Satya Deva will speak on The "Coming Struggle" and Mr. S. K. Bomanji will preside.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

The adjourned public discussion on "The Indian Budget for 1922-23" will be resumed on Saturday, the 1st proximo, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

HISTORY OF THE PRESS IN INDIA

MR. FURDOONJI MARZBAN—PIONEER OF INDIAN JOURNALISM.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rathestar Mandal, Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster delivered a public lecture at the Cama Oriental Institute last week on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of Mr. Furdoonji Marzban, the founder of the Gujrati Press and of the first Gujrati newspaper in India. Mr. Pallonji B. Desai, the late editor of the "Rast-Goftar" presided. The chairman in introducing the lecturer referred to the services rendered by him as Chronicle of the Parsees and as author of several works.

Mr. Paymaster in the course of his address dwelt on the various important services rendered by Mr. Furdoonji Marzban as an Oriental Scholar, an author of nearly 2 dozen works in Gujrati and Persian and as a sober social reformer. He laid particular stress on his services to Gujrati literature as the founder of the first Gujrati Printing Press and was of the 1st Gujrati Newspaper the "Bombay Samachar." Mr. Paymaster said that the first printing press in India was started by a Parsee named Mr. Rustomji Kersasji in the year 1778, and that the latter published in 1779 a Calendar in English for the year 1780 consisting of 34 pages. Thus Bombay in this matter anticipated Calcutta which boasted of a Printing Press in 1780. The "Bombay Times" of 4th December, 1855, stated. "It is particularly creditable under these circumstances to the Parsees who have always shewn themselves the most enterprising of our natives, that one of their number should have provided us with the first printing press established in India"

GUJRATI JOURNALISM.

Coming to the founding of Gujrati types Mr. Paymaster said that in 1797 Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy Chapgar another Parsee under the orders of Mr. Luke Ashburner the proprietor of the "Bombay Courier" made the same and that an advertisements in Gujrati appeared in the said paper in that year. Mr. Chapgar was also the first Parsee compositor in English. In 1812, Mr. Furdoonji Marzban made with his own hand Gujrati types moulds, etc., and started the first Gujrati printing press, and the first Gujrati work published from that press was a calendar issued in 1814. The first Indian newspaper was published on 31st May, 1818, in the Bengali language by two missionaries named Dr. Marshman and Mr. Ward and the paper was known as "Samachar Darpan." The next Indian newspaper was in Gujrati published on 1st July, 1822 by Mr. Furdoonji Marzban at his said Press and known as "Bombay Samachar." The founders of the Bengali newspaper were Europeans so that Mr. Furdoonji while being the founder of the second Indian newspaper may be said to be the first Indian who started an Indian newspaper. At the same time it is clear that he was the founder of the first Gujrati Newspaper in India in 1822, which he conducted with great ability and zeal for a decade. Government patronised the paper by subscribed to 50 copies at the start and nearly 100 more were subscribed to by members of the various communities in Bombay and different parts of the country.

Mr. Furdoonji also was the author of the first Gujrati medical work published in his press in Daman in 1841 with the help of Dr. Alexander Gibson.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and the President the meeting dispersed.

Lieut. Arthur Reynolds Gray, 5/70th Burma Rifles, was accidentally shot while returning from shooting deer near Mektila. He and two other officers went in a cart and a loaded gun was handed them by the Burmese servant. The gun was accidently discharged and the bullet penetrated Lieut. Gray's back causing instant death.

VICEROY IN ALWAR.

STATE BANQUET.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 29.

A State Banquet was held in City Palace, Alwar, in honour of their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading His Highness the Maharaja in rising to ask the guests to drink to the health and success of their Excellencies, in the course of his speech, said:—

The question of the Chamber of Princes and particularly that of the future of the Indian States is one of great magnitude. If this ideal is to merge our individual destiny into tidal waves or to be swept into the vortex of hum-drum idealism of one pattern and shape, then I have grave doubt of the future and much room for speculation and misgivings. But I do not believe that this can be our goal for variety in unity is the law of nature. My goal is the United States of India where every Province and every State working its destiny in accordance with its own environment, its own tradition, history and religion will combine together for higher and imperial purposes each subscribing its little quota of knowledge and experience in a labour of love freely given for a higher and nobler cause. I have no desire to entangle myself in arguments of despotism, autocracy, democracy, socialism, extremism and anarchy for they are various avenues, the one almost leading the other into an indefinite and vicious circle. Some of these catch words even get tinged by another form of government called "hypocrisy" I believe in the saying "for forms of Government let fools contest, that which is best administered is best."

I believe that a brighter destiny has willed that the two nations which have been brought together are not going to part asunder until a higher civilisation has been evolved where the spirituality of the East mingling with the sciences and the material progress of the West will bring the millennium for the world. It is only then that equality will come, it is then that we can mutually shake the hand of friendship and serve each other, combine together and make an empire that may well be the envy of history and the world. This is the destiny in my estimation that India has to fulfil. This according to my ideals is her highest Swaraj.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his reply to the banquet given by the Maharaja of Alwar, said:—

The administration of the state has been in his hands since Lord Curzon invested him with his powers in the year 1903. Since I have been in India I have visited some states, though not so many as I should have desired and now it has come to me to visit Alwar. I have listened to His Highness and in particular I value the quotation from the advice of Fenelon to Telemachus in which he was told that the ruler was the soul of administration of the Government. His Highness with great felicity had said it. I would ask His Highness to go one step further and to tell me how to find the soul of Government that is, as was observed to govern whilst doing nothing oneself. When I have arrived at the solution of that rather difficult problem I shall then, in response to the invitation so graciously and cordially extended to me by His Highness, send him a notification that I propose to spend some weeks with him at Alwar when he shall initiate me in many other mysteries.

His Excellency, then referring to the services rendered by His Highness of Alwar concluded:—

I think of the India to which you have referred to me is India within the British Empire and see India in the future counting as it should in the councils of the Empire. I am not one of those who despair about the future of India. Indeed, I look forward to it with confidence in its future. We must not be hasty. True wisdom lies in calm and considered judgment and not in the hurried formation of opinion under stress of emotion or passion. I am confident that for the princess and the peoples of India there is a future of great hope. I ask all present, those who are guests with Her Excellency and me, those who like His Highness the Jam Sahib have the good fortune of friendship with His Highness of Alwar and those who like the high state officials here present are trusted by His Highness of Alwar to drink with me to the health of His Highness Sri Maharaj of Alwar and wish him long life, health and every prosperity.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

PREPARING ELECTION ROLL.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner regarding the preparation of an electoral roll for the Legislative Council and Municipal elections. It was stated that the Bill to amend the Municipal roll would probably be passed at the June session of the Council and that it was necessary to take up the work of preparing a roll immediately. There were at present 26,479 houses with about 2½ lakhs tenements and considering the work to be done a large staff was necessary, which would cost about Rs. 85,000. He had already appointed a superintendent, —Mr. H. Wald, Town Duty Refund Officer —on a total salary of Rs. 900, who, he thought, was the fittest man for the post. The staff was to be employed for nine months.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation for orders.

In a letter to the Siromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, the Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, praises the bravery of Akali Sikhs who saved, on the 14th inst. [illegible]

RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society held its annual general meeting yesterday at the Corporation Hall, Sir N. C. Macleod presiding.

The report stated that though the number of prisoners relieved last year was not greater than in the previous year, "European and Eurasian" prisoners took advantage of the Society. Messrs. M. R. Chitius and D. N. Kotwai worked as the agents of the Society and Mr. G. K. Dikshit as the Police Court Agent, under the supervision of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni of the Social Service League.

During the year under report 496 prisoners were given help of one kind or other by the Society, as against 592 in the previous year. The total sum spent in giving assistance to the released prisoners amounted to Rs. 1,754-3-0 while that for the previous amounted to Rs. 2,061-1-0. Out of the total number of prisoners helped. 489 came from the Common Prison at Umerkhadi, 2 from the House of Correction at Byculla, 2 from Yeroda Central Prison and 3 from Thana Jail. Of these 253 were Hindus, 212 were Mahomedans, 18 Goanese, 1 Jew, 2 Europeans and 10 Eurasians. All were first offenders. Their ages vaired from 18 to 60. 14 of them being below 20, 293 between 20 and 29, 159, between 30 and 39, 23 between 40 and 49, 6 between 50 and 59 and 1 of 60. Of those who were helped 403 were convicted of theft, 39 of assault, 24 of breach of trust, 11 of receiving stolen property 14 of possessing opium and of selling cocaine, and 5 of various other offenences. Among them 17 were women of whom 2 were fruit-sellers, 3 Ayahs, 2 cooks and 10 following various other occupations. Of these women 15 had been convicted of theft and 2 of trespass. Thirty-four released prisoners were helped with tools and materials to restart their business, 2 being carpenters, 3 tea and coffee sellers and 29 fruit and vegetable sellers. The amount spent for this-kind of assistance came to Rs. 165-8-0.

Some monetary assistance for purchasing food was found to be necessary in the case of a very large number of released prisoners helped by the Society. The total number of persons who were thus helped was 415 and the amount spent on this head amounted to Rs. 1,311-12-0. The sum usually paid to the men for food varies from eight annas to one rupee per day, the assistance not being continued beyond a few days Clothing and other articles of personal outfit were give to 26 prisoners at a total cost of Rs. 120-8-0. Tickets costing Rs. 122-3-0 were given to 14 persons and passages costing Rs. 341-4-0 were given to 7 persons to enable them to go to their native places, 68 persons took advantage of the temporary lodging facilities offered at the Society's rooms at Dongri. Only those persons who have no place to go to after their release, are allowed to stay in the society's rooms and that too for a short time. In the last Annual Report, the Society expressed its anxiety to provide for more decent quarters than those which it has got at present for giving temporary shelter to released prisoners with one of the Agents as Resident Superintendent. They have completed the negotiations with the Bombay Improvement Trust and secured a plot of land at Byculla measuring 1000 sq. yds. It is hoped to commence building work soon. The Committee rely upon the generosity of the public to provide the necessary funds

The system of visiting the released prisoners either in their homes or their place of work, which was begun at the end of 1917, was continued throughout the year. As many of the released prisoners who are helped by the Society have no settled homes and do not follow any definite occupation, it is difficult to remain in touch with them, however, and watch their progress.

During the year under report 271 persons were released. Out of these 148 were Hindus, 98 Mahomedans, 20 Christians, 3 Parsis and 2 Jews. Among them 26 were women and the rest were males. All of these were first offenders. Their ages varied from 10 to 60. Of these 80 were between 10 to 20. 124 were between 20 to 30, 53 were between 30 to 40, 10 were between 40 to 50 and 4 were between 50 to 60.

Out of the first offenders released 95 were convicted under Sec. 379; 160 under Sec. 380 and 16 under other sections of the Indian Penal Code.

Out of these released persons 75 were coolies, 52 labourers, 50 servants, 6 clerks, 4 students. 3 millhands, 2 goldsmiths, 1 milkman, 3 tailors, 3 barbars, 1 shoemaker, 15 hawkers, 4 cooks, 4 fitters, 2 carpenters, 1 victoria-driver, 3 motor-drivers, 4 cart-drivers, 2 shopkepers. 3 beggars, 5 sweepers, 3 firemen, 3 prowmen, 3 brokers, 6 painters, 1 boilermaker, 1 hamal, 3 tinsmiths, 5 butchers and 3 foremen.

Out of the first offenders released 74 were provided with food, 67 traced to their rooms, 78 could not be traced for want of fixed places of residence and 52 were kept in touch.

Out of a number of 271 first offenders, not more than 4 were reconvicted. The rest are presumed to be of good behavious and to earn their living by honest means. This fact clearly brings into evidence the good and efficient work done by the Society and it also points out that the indulgence granted under Section 562 of the Criminal Proceduce Code was shown to only those who were the most deserving. The small pecuniary assistance given to these released persons for food was highly appreciated by them and especially by women with children held in arms.

At the suggestion of Sir Norman Macleod, Vice-President of the Society, six Charity Boxes were put up in the six Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay. The substantial pecuniary help realized in small coins and notes from these boxes amounted to a total of Rs. 1,767-6-5 during the year. The best thanks of the Committee are due to Sir Norman Macleod, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad and his learned colleagues for their sympathy and cooperation in this matter.

The Balance Sheet and Expenditure account of the Society shows a balance of Rs. 8,790-10-0 on hand and Rs. 2,900 to Land Account being deposit with the Bombay Improvement Trust at the commencement of the year under report. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 8,796-15-5 and the total expenditure to Rs. 5,986-15-0 leaving Rs. 14,501-10-5 at the close. Out of the total receipts Rs. 2,000 were received as a contribution from Government, Rs. 1,500 as a contribution from the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities, Rs. 2,000 as a contribution from the Western India Turf Club, Rs. 500 as a contribution from the Honourable the Chief Justice, Bombay, out of the Funds at his disposal, Rs. 300 as a contribution from Life-membership, Rs. 260 as general contributions, Rs. 1,887-7-5 as collection in Charity Boxes and Rs. 349-8-0 as interest.

The President said although the number of prisoners helped last year was smaller, the agents were as vigilent as posible in their work. Last year they had hired a few rooms for lodging the released men and they were of great assistance to prisoners who had just come out of the jail. The Society hoped to have buildings of their own and they had already secured a plot from the Improvement Trust. He, however, doubted whether in these days of financial stringency they could get any help from the Government. He hoped the use of section 562 Cr. P. C. would be made in a more extended way. He did not think that the public took as much interest in the society as was necessary. The prisoners who were aided by them did not go back to jail again and that showed the value of the work they were doing. They had been getting employment for the released men and he hoped employers would help them in that regard. He thanked the agents for their valuable work during the year and Mr. T. A. Kulkarni of the Social Service League for his supervision, without which they would not have been able to achieve much. He proposed the adoption of the report.

Mr. R. P. Masani seconded and the motion was adopted.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik proposed and Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded a vote of thanks to the President. Mr. Motiwalla said the reason of the apathy of the Indian public towards their work was that this was a new thing to them altogether. Secondly, they should circulate small pamphlets among the public and the report should be translated into the vernaculars.

The motion was adopted.

"MR BOMANJI AND MR. SASTRI,"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter appearing in your today's issue written by "A canartie" at tacking Mr. V. R. Bhende, truly is uncalled for in as much as the Non-Cooperators are Satyagrahis and have not the privilege of resisting evil by evil. The suggestion that Mr. Bomanji should receive any support from his admirers or others for attacking Mr. Sastri, does not appeal to one who belives in "conquer by love". Though Mr. Bomanji has not committed a grievious mistake in touching upon the pose of Mr. Sastri yet it must be brought home to Mr. Bomanji that his attitude towards our opponents needs a thorough revision.

With regard to the propaganda conducted by the W. I. N. Liberal Association, one sees in it the half-heartedness with which it is conducted and which masifests sheer lack of propagandist material. Indeed, there cannot be any true material for propaganda for there is nothing left. It is, not, therefore, becoming Satyagrahis to counteract an evil by evil which will seek its own grave when there is no more life left to it.

There is nothing very much to dread about this Propaganda League whose emptiness is as manifest as any emptiness can be and the League itself is the best exposer of that emptiness.—Yours, etc.

T. RUTHNAM.

March 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It must be said in all fairness, that Mr. Bomanji's presidential remarks at Saturday's meeting regarding Mr. Srinivas Sastri were harsh and unhappy. At the same time it should be noted:—

(1) That whilst Mr. Sastri toured round England, America and Europe as India's representative, Mr. Bomanji is going on his own account.

(2) That whilst Mr. Sastri, speaking as India's representative, has represented the views of his Moderate Party; Mr. Bomanji has always placed the Nationalist view, whenever he had occasion to speak.

(3) That it is the Indian treasury, that has paid Mr. Sastri's expense, whereas Mr. Bomanji bears his own—In any case, we non-cooperators should bear in mind the superb teaching of Lord Buddha:—

"Speak the Truth; but speak it gentle."

—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

March 29.

(Continued from column 6.)

pass by Wilmer (9—1). The marker near the board was getting things ready for a double figure—being a good judge of things—and his troubles were not in vain, though the time was short. The tenth went to Wilmer and Pinto notched the eleventh goal just on the eve of the closing whistle.

The result was:—

Jubbulpore ..... 11 goals.
Poona Rifles ..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

JUBBULPORE.

Goal: Goddard; backs: G. C. Smith and C. Thornber; halves: Mustapha Khan, R. A. Norris and O. C. Cotter; forwards: H. V. Smith, P. Pinto, M. E. Rocque, O. A. Wilmer and Lovegrove.

POONA RIFLES.

Goal: Bharucha; backs: Correa and Dubois; half-backs: Millard, Windsor and De Souza; forwards: Millard A., Condalac, Gidney, Fernandez C. and Fernandez A.

REFEREES.

Messrs. Kapadia and James.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Customs vs. Lusitanians "A."
FRIDAY, 5-30 P.M.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

JUBBULPORE (11) BEAT POONA RIFLES (1).

The match between the above two teams attracted a poor gate yesterday, compared with former days, once more testifying to the fact that the hockey cognoscentis of Bombay are a discerning people and those who were away need have no cause to rue their absence from the field. Of course the result of the match was a foregone conclusion, but he would have been a ridiculous prophet who had dared to predict a "crush" of such magnitude. Not that the Jubbulpore showed themselves at the top of their form; as a matter of fact, they played a game any but their own, but the Poona Rifles crumpled up in a most melancholy manner and got themselves on the record as the worsted losers the season. For, the contest, though poor, has something of the superlative in it so far as statistics of comparison go. It was the most one-sided game hitherto. The scoring record of the season was beaten by almost quite as much more as the highest score till now. The highest figure reached was (7—2) when the Bombay Gymkhana defeated the Cathedral High School, while in the Tournament proper the winner's own record of 6 goals against Orion was the highest. The novice of a goalie was hopelessly incompetent and was perhaps the poorest that figured in the more important matches. Besides, two other interesting features of the game were that each one in the forward line contrived to get at least one goal to his account and scoring was carried on mercilessly right up to the last whistle when Pinto bagged the eleventh goal, one for each in the side

As regards the play, there is very little to be said about the losers though Correa in the back-line did good service for his side. In the last year's winners' the left-wing in the forward line were very prominent throughout and managed to give some good saves to the other side by promptly tying "off-side" at the right moments Wilmer being especially conspicuous in this connection. Rocque, the centre-forward, and Pinto were the "stand out" men in the forward line, the former scoring as many as four goals while the latter had three. The winners are now opposed to the Poona Rangers and one can only hope that the latter will at least vindicate the lowered colours of their co-visitors from Poona.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Play was set going punctually at 5-30 p.m. and the Jubbulpore forwards carried the leather into the Poona Rifles' territory, the left-wing doing good work in combination. The plucky, spoiling tactics of Correa, however, kept the attacking forwards at bay for some time, but defence resources were sorely tried as the game wore on, till in the later stages the defence was almost a negligible quantity. In the first ten minutes, play was confined to the Poona "25" the goal being only once seriously in jeopardy before the actual scoring began. Lovegroove had an excellent opportunity to open the scoring, but his shot struck the goal-post and nothing came of it. The Jubbulpore returned to the attack and Rocque, the centre-forward, dribbled the ball into the net in really good style. This took up twenty minutes of the game. The Poona team had, however, beyond forcing a couple of harmless corners, never tested the enemy custodian nor did they do so in the remaining ten minutes. The Jubbulpore made the best of what opportunities they could to get past the Poona defence and brought their score to (3—0) before half time was called. The second goal was bagged by Rocque once more, thanks to his excellent dribbling and the third by H. V. Smith, the right-outer, who scored from a long shot off a brilliant sprint in his wing. The teams changed sides with the score being:—

Jubbulpore ..... 3 goals.
Poona Rifles ..... Nil.

The second moiety was marred by a monotonous game in which a continuous string of eight goals at a stretch by the Jubbulpore team which were relieved by a solitary goal notched by the Rifles. From the start the Pinto-Rocque-Wilmer combination scattered the Poona defence and before five minutes' play had been gone through put their side still further ahead by registering two goals more. The fourth goal was the result of a scrimmage in front of the goal and the fifth followed immediately Pinto driving home an easy shot. In all these goals the man-in-charge never made even a semblance of an attempt to avert the disaster.

The Rifles then just put on a spurt but though their raid by means looked dangerous, it ended in the only redeeming point for their side. Millard secured possession in the right wing and centred squarely to C. Fernandes who made no mistake about it putting a finishing touch to an otherwise seemingly innocuous movement by shooting in with a left stroke which was the best successful stroke of the day.

Jubbulpore ..... 5 goals.
Poona Rifles ..... 1 goal.

The Poona team now literally ceased to play any conspicuous part in the game for goal after goal followed (exclusive of the "saves" effected by Wilmer's "off-sides") and the Rifles were penned up into their goal mouth till the end. Jubbulpore paid goal for goal immediately after (5—1), Rocque putting in a rocket shot which struck high in the net and immediately afterwards again beat the goal-keep completely (7—1). The eighth goal fell to Wilmer who had thrown away less than a dozen chances to score. Only the left outer remained without a point to his credit, but he too soon fell in line by scoring off a

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PUBLIC MEETING
Under the auspices of
BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE
AT
MARWADY VIDYALAY HALL
ON
THURSDAY THE 30TH
AT
6-30 P. M. (S. T.)
Subject:—NATIONAL WEEK
PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.
will address the meeting
President:—
MRS. SAROJINI NAIDOO

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 30, 1922.

LAST WORDS.

It is emphasised in England that the Near East Conference proposals constitute the Allies' last word and doubtless Lord Curzon fondly imagines that the more emphatic assertion should be enough to send the Khilafat agitators in India and elsewhere scurrying to their obscure dens—there to cower impotently while the magnificent Foreign Secretary continues to dictate final terms of peace to the Turks. But we fear the Muslims of India have grown irreverent. Indeed, their confidence in the justice of their cause and in their strength and ability ultimately to impose the terms for which they stand (with the world of Islam behind them and their Hindu brothers by their side), renders them impervious to the awful warning of:—"This is my last offer. Take it or leave it." As behoves those pledged to non-violence let us conjure up a vision of the Foreign Secretary such as will not tax the indignation of our readers. For Lord Curzon's Yea and Nay are as a woman's—the proverbial woman's. And do we not seek to conquer that apparently adamantine heart by the mere force of sheer love? No longer are we cavemen—thanks to Mahatma Gandhi. In years gone by we would have won that diffident Foreign Secretary's consent to our designs by methods a deal more drastic. We would have hit him over the head with a Club (albeit with comparatively benevolent intentions) and otherwise coerced him into agreeing to our demands. But today we are civilised. So we lay siege to that stony heart the while Lord Curzon like a coy female bridles and declares that all our blandishments leave the Foreign Secretary unmoved. But here again, as after the enunciation of the Sevres Treaty, the "lady doth protest too much." "On a former occasion she assured us and the Turks that if we pestered her any further with our most unwelcome protestations, she would set the dogs on us—or words to that effect. The Sublime Porte was solemnly warned at the time the Sevres Treaty was to be signed that failure to comply with the Allies' "last words" would entail a revision of the Allies' decisions as regards the wisdom of allowing Constantinople to remain in Turkish hands. To-day the dogs are dead and the diffident fair hints darkly about sending for the police. But we are most determined lovers and look forward confidently to the day when with melting eye and a heart overcome reciprocally with violent affection for us, the Foreign Secretary will promise to love, honour and obey us. The courtship must be long and arduous. We have made little progress, for while the coy Foreign Secretary hints about "being a sister to us," the emphasis laid on this hint being the "last word" is still strong. But in proof of our perseverance we publish today the Central Khilafat Committee's unequivocal statement concerning the Near East Conference proposals. In this statement there is apparently no vestige of diminished ardour or hope.

The Near East Conference's last and irrevocably final words are packed full of references to demilitarisations and capitulations—long words with quite a wealth of sinister meaning. For the demilitarisations are sought to be applied to precisely those zones which would form the bulwarks of Turkish defence in any future attempt made on her freedom by the Greeks or any European Power. They would constitute, as we have stated, a perpetual menace to the life of Turkey and to Constantinople, the seat of the Khalifa of Islam. The capitulations are more subtle in their menace. But they also contain the seed of future wars in that they bind Turkey financially to the chariot wheels of the capitalist Powers benefiting by them. And should Turkey ever presume to resent this state of slavery, she would have short shrift—thanks to the obliging demilitarisations. No wonder, India regards all such provisions in the Near East Conference proposals as the subterfuge of temporarily baulked "statesmen" who seek to leave open the way for a fresh attempt on Turkey's life at a more favourable opportunity. As for the gift to Greece of Gallipoli—this is, perhaps, the most obviously sinister among the proposals. The Turks died in thousands during the war in defence of this particular spot of Turkish soil. Not a single Greek soldier died here fighting for the Allies. But many Indians gave up their lives helping the British to defeat Turkey. And yet the Greek claim to Gallipoli—a claim justifiable neither on sentimental nor on ethnic grounds—must stand against the Indian demand that this land for which the Turks fought so splendidly must not be sold to the cowardly Greeks. England used to be a nation of sportsmen. Such a nation having suffered defeat at Gallipoli at the hands of men who fought for their homelands like heroes—who fought with clean hands and like gentlemen—such a nation, we aver, would never consent to hand this region to the Greeks. The reasons advanced by Reuter's report are shameful. One, we believe, is a downright falsehood—to wit, the preponderance of Greeks in the Gallipoli peninsula—and the other is one to which no sportsman could say "Amen!" The Allies, it is said, lost too many men at Gallipoli to risk allowing the Turks to retain it. If London were attacked and the English army fighting desperately for their very homes decimated a German horde, would Lord Curzon later agree that the sheer valour and desperation of the British defence constituted sufficient reason why London should not remain English? Would not every Englishman brand the German diplomat who advanced that reason a coward? Surely the very fact that the Anzacs were defeated at Gallipoli proves that the Turks fought gloriously in defence of Turkish soil—the while the Greeks cowered and intrigued and chaffered at Athens. The gift to Greece of Gallipoli were a crime before God and man. But as the British are prone to forget God, perhaps they will hesitate on being assured that such action were essentially "not cricket."

And as with Gallipoli so with the part of Thrace which the Near East Conference would sell to Greece. Thrace is a homeland of the Turks, and must remain independently Turkish. Adrianople is Turkish, a former capital of the Ottoman Empire, and a city whose Muslim shrines are the object of veneration throughout the world of Islam. It were madness for the Powers to partition Thrace as they design. Finally, the manner in which the Near East Conference has ignored the Muslim claims in respect of Jaziratul-Arab has rendered serious consideration of the Near East Conference's proposals impossible throughout the Orient. For here we are on definitely religious ground. Here there can be no compromise. Wherever Muslims come together throughout the world the same words are spoken. The Holy Places of the Faith must remain under Muslim control. And since the Near East Conference's opportunist proposals have been described as final, we may perhaps be pardoned for declaring with all the emphasis at our command that the irreducible minimum of the Khilafat demand is as utterly final as the injunctions of the Holy Prophet. Lord Curzon may have quite forgotten England's solemn pledges to the Muslims: we do not; for the honour and fair fame of Esgland—which is the only "prestige" worth having—will never be restored until those pledges are made good. There can be no "last word" for any patriotic Englishman until the honour of his country has been fully vindicated.

THE AIKA MOVEMENT.

Our Special Correspondent, who was deputed to report on the Aika movement in Oudh, mentioned in one of his reports, the appointment of a Special Officer to deal with the movement. That special officer—Lt.-Col. Faunthorpe—soon got busy and has now made a "Preliminary Report," which is of the usual sort. He attributes the rise of the movement generally to the N. C. O. movement, the easiest way of evading Government's responsibility for the causes that have led to the emergence of the tenant movement though we are glad to see he strongly deprecates "the alarmist stories published in the Press" (by the "Englishman" and journals of its ilk) which "seduiously spread in influential quarters, attracted perhaps more attention than they deserved". Our Special Correspondent, after careful enquiries into the effect of the Oudh Rent Act Amendment of last year, pointed out how the measure was a mischievous and ill-considered piece of legislation, how it created new rights for the Taluqdars and encroached upon some of the existing rights of the tenants. The continued ill-treatment and oppression of the tenants by many of the talukdars and their ill-paid agents were a fruitful source of discontent among the tenants, who have been combining among themselves for exacting fair treatment from unwilling landlords, and avoiding the many illegal exactions that are made upon them. The objects of the movement are, as admitted by the Special Officer, "(1) not to pay more than the recorded rent; (2) to insist on receipts for rents paid ;and (3) not to pay unauthorized cesses or do forced labour." These objects make it absolutely clear that the tenants have serious grievances, and the unprecedented popularity of the movement is a convincing proof of the acuteness of their grievances. An attempt has been made to discredit the movement, because among its members are a large number of *Pasis*. The *Pasis*, like the Bhils of the Panch Mahals in this Presidency, have earned an undeserved notoriety but they nonetheless form the bulk of the agricultural population and labour under disabilities from which the Thakur and other high class of Hindu cultivators are exempt. In general with the rest of the people, the *Pasis* and other tenant classes in Oudh have been stirred by the new life that is pulsating through the country and we have no doubt that the Khilafat workers at Malihabad—many of them unquestionably men of character, responsibility and social standing, have contributed in a large measure to arouse this consciousness among them. But even more than their work was the work of the Liberals, who by their campaign of last year gave point to the grievances of the tenants by telling them how the Government, combining with the zemindars, were determined to whittle down the agrarian reforms that were urgently called for. Lt. Col. Faunthorpe has nothing new to say on the problem that is confronting the Government and the zemindars in Oudh. Damning people as 'budmashes' and hauling them up under the penal and security section of the Indian Penal Code are the handy devices of repression, and nothing could serve better as a salve to the troubled conscience of the zemindars than to get rid of the leading men in the movement by one of these age-long devices. Nor can mere display of military force, which Lt.-Col. Faunthorpe prematurely flatters himself, "will suggest to the somewhat vacant but eventually receptive mind of the Oudh peasant that there is a Government with some force behind it" ever succeed in killing a movement, which is too deep-rooted to be thus eradicated. Action under the Penal Code or Criminal Law Amendment Act or display of military force may temporarily silence the clamour of popular discontent but not only will it fail to remedy the grievances of the tenants, but will assuredly drive discontent underground. The public have learnt ere now that no more can be expected from its official mentors than superficial mentality of the kind displayed by Lt.-Col. Faunthorpe in his report, and that repression as a remedy for the many ills that the bureaucracy cannot diagnose, may be looked for always as part of the day's work and as a necessary evil, inseparable from the present system of administration. But the question, which the U. P. Government, in common with the other provincial Governments, have to ask themselves is whether such repression against political or agrarian discontent can ever restore "the (lost) authority and morale," either of the Police or of the Government themselves.

Notes of the Day

The Truth For Once.

We are always amused by Sir William Vincent's brazen opportunism. And Sir William surpassed himself in his contribution to the discussion at Delhi on Mr. Agnihotri's motion for adjournment. Sir William defending the action of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi in refusing to permit certain councillors and co-operators to convene a public meeting stated that the Deputy Commissioner had good reason to fear a disturbance of the peace. *For "when such a popular and revered leader as Mr. Gandhi could not preserve the peace at Bombay surely Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and Mr. Raza Ali, who had no force behind them, could not preserve the public peace!"* Did ever a Government spokesman make a more damaging admission. In a breath, blundering Sir William Vincent admitted the veneration and esteem and great following claimed by Mahatma Gandhi and emphatically described "loyal" Members of Council as men with no following to support them. What becomes then of the Government's earlier contention that Mahatma Gandhi was a man leading a small minority while the great bulk of the people were "loyal" and supported the Reforms and the Councillors? After having been insulted by Sir William Vincent's appreciation of their value as "representatives of the people," the least the Councillors concerned should do is to resign. But perhaps we ask too much of them, since in these days bigger fry like Governors and perhaps even Viceroys are content to pocket aspersions on their self-respect, dignity and public value.

The Re-Press Act.

The Press Act has been repealed. It is as dead as the many papers it killed. And only Sir Umar Hayat Khan lamented its passing. Not that the Indian Nationalist Press is now free from apprehension, for there are more ways of killing a paper than by forfeiting its security and its press and some part of the sting of the Press Act still lingers in other forms. But a certain sense of relief must have filled even a Nationalist Editor's heart when he knew definitely that the main provisions of the Act had been definitely scotched as one kills a poisonous snake. The "Bombay Chronicle's" connection with the Press Act has been a long and lively one. It was an editor of this paper who led the deputation to the Viceroy appealing for the repeal of the Act. Since then the security of the "Chronicle" under the Act has fluctuated in a manner likely to cause some amusement to a cynical observer, while the leader of that historic deputation has been deported to England. But the Press Act died hard. It's last feeble death throes were apparent only the other day when several Punjab papers securities were forfeited and doubled. And even after it had been given up for lost, it contrived to kill the "Independent." Poisonous things remain a danger till they die.

British Economics—at India's Cost!

In a fit of misguided enthusiasm, the central Indian legislative chambers accorded, early last year, their approval to the policy of employing Indian troops overseas for garrison duty. It was contended that by such employment Indian troops would gain valuable experience and that, too, at the cost of the British exchequer. Those who, thus, approved of the policy of sending out troops did not deem it necessary to consult the wishes of the troops themselves, whom they were anxious to benefit, and did not even stop to enquire whether adequate compensation would be given to the soldiers by the Colonial Office for the discomforts and hardship they have to face abroad. Much less did these friends of the Indian soldier stop to reflect whether by thus placing in the hands of His Majesty's Government valuable military resources they would not be indirectly lending support to the extravagant military adventures of the "statesmen" now at the helm of affairs in Great Britain. Our legislators did not care to reflect on these and other aspects of the problem, but blindly acquiesced in the official suggestion that much valuable experience was to be gained by the employment of the Indian soldier on garrison duty abroad. We warned these "friends" of the Indian soldier of the consequences of their misguided enthusiasm, but the warning was not heeded at the time.

Price of Overseas "Experience."

Let us see what has been the result of the action of these military enthusiasts. In June last Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that the garrison in Iraq would consist of eight squadrons of the Royal Air Force and twelve infantry battalions. Those interested in these schemes wondered at the time how many British battalions would be included in this scheme. Some British journals said that there would be five British and seven Indian battalions. The cost of maintaining a British battalion, as is well-known, is more than six times that of an Indian battalion. No wonder then that the Colonial Office should manage to keep, at the present time, if we are not incorrectly informed, only two British battalions in Iraq, while it has increased the Indian battalions to ten! Thus are His Majesty's Government able to effect large economies in their military expenditure! India, however, must continue to groan under her military burdens, because though, on account of these and other large drafts abroad, the Indian element in the Army in India is considerably reduced—more out of necessity than from voluntary economy—the deficiency is being made up by British troops, who are now kept at a strength higher than was contemplated. Thus, while substantial economies are being effected in the military expenditure of the British Government through the substitution of the vastly cheaper Indian troops for British troops in the Colonies, India's own military burdens are left to swell owing to the retention of the costly British troops at a strength far above the needs of India and the necessity of having to equip large forces for the use of the Imperial Government. Such is the beautiful arrangement by which the Imperial Government effects economies in Great Britain! And such is the price with which India buys overseas "experience" for her soldiers!

An Invidious Distinction.

The employment of Indian troops on garrison duty abroad is not only putting an undue strain on the military finances of India, but is also entailing considerable hardship on the troops themselves. The economies which Mr. Churchill is effecting are in practice found to operate mainly against the Indian garrison. Thus, while the British soldier in Iraq receives a Colonial allowance, the Indian soldier, so far as we are informed, gets no such allowance at the hands of the Colonial Office. He gets only what he would have got if he had remained in India. Considering that both classes of troops are serving abroad, the reason for the invidious difference, if it exists, is difficult of comprehension. The British soldier while in India receives from the Indian tax-payer better pay than if he were in England. Why should not the Colonial Office, then, pay special allowance to the Indian soldier who is serving in Iraq in the interests of the Colonial Office? The Government of India must insist on the Colonial Office paying these soldiers an adequate allowance for service abroad. Let the Colonial Office make what economies it likes, but they should not be at the cost of the Indian soldier alone, as is done in Iraq. It is not the Indian soldier alone who suffers from invidious treatment in Iraq. The lot of the poor Indian Sub-assistant surgeon in Iraq too calls for notice. He receives a start of rupees sixty only a month, which is probably half of what a British soldier draws in Iraq. The British Officer in the Indian Army in Iraq also is wondering why he joined the Indian Army at all, if he were to serve the Colonial Office without getting any financial advantages therefrom, such as the British Army Officer is enjoying. Similar is the complaint of the I. M. S. Officers. With the advent of the military hospital system these officers have lost their command posts and are losing the command allowances which they could have got if they were in India. It is true the Indian Army Officer is liable for service wherever ordered. But he had no idea that he would have to spend his days outside India to guard Mr. Churchill's Colonies. To us the only rational and equitable solution of the entire problem appears to lie in the withdrawal by India of all her troops from abroad, leaving the Colonial Office to shift for itself as it thinks best. If, however, India agrees to lend any of her troops for garrison duty abroad, these should be in small numbers and only on condition that they are adequately compensated by the Colonial Office by means of an allowance for the extra hardship involved in such service.

Railway Receipts.

A practice of marking the railway receipts and invoices for goods tendered for consignment on the G. I. P. Railway with some unintelligible letters such as "S/C," "S.F." "C.D." and so on has been going on for a number of years. Not many among the mercantile community are aware that these letters are purposely so marked so as to free the railway from its liability for the safe carriage of goods and that advantage is taken of these abbreviations when a claim is made for short weight, short delivery, or damaged condition of the consignment at the time of its delivery by rejecting the claim on the strength of the meaning put on these abbreviations, namely: "S/C—said to contain," "not S/b—not sound bagging," "S. B.—single bagging," "C. D.—contents dropping." The cat was let out of the bag at the last meeting of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, when in reply to a question it was officially stated that the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, has admitted that "the object of the remarks is that the Railway should not be held responsible . . . ." and has further said that "these abbreviations though *not legally authorised*, etc." The merchants, we dare say, will be quite within their rights to refuse to accept a railway receipt when the remarks are not fully entered and when they do not represent the true conditions of that consignment.

TURKEY AND DARDANELLES.

ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES RECOMMENDATIONS.

COMMISSION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 28
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 29

Paris.—The full text of the Near East Conference decisions shows that Turkey will be readmitted to the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles with a broad demilitarised zone.

Gallipoli, which will also be demilitarised, will be occupied by the Allied force as a safeguard to the entrance of the Straits.

The Allied military authorities recommended a European frontier giving Rodosto to Turkey, and Baraeske and Kirk Killise to Greece.

The Foreign Ministers offer to establish in Constantinople, within three months of the enforcement of the peace treaty, a Commission composed of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Turkey to prepare proposals for the revision of the capitulatory fiscal regime.

DECISIONS REPRESENT "ALLIE'S FINAL CONCLUSIONS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 28

The suggestions, that the decisions of the Near East Conference are only tentative, leaving a way open to further bargaining, are repudiated in the official quarters in London where it is emphasised that the decisions represent the broad bases on which the Allies consider peace obtainable, and, as such, represent the Allies' final conclusions.

ARMISTICE POSTPONED TILL YOUSSOUF KEMAL'S RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 29.

Paris.—An Angora message states that the Angora Government has postponed the decision regarding the armistice until the return of Youssouf Kemal Bey.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

SARWAT PASHA HOLDS OUT MAILED-FIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 29.

Cairo.—In the course of his speech at a banquet yesterday, Sarwat Pasha announced his intention ruthlessly to fight the criminal opposition. Egypt's internal affairs were now in her own hands and the country would shortly have an up-to-date constitutional system. It only remained to convince Britain that there was no longer any necessity for her to hold to the guarantees demanded.

DOCTOR'S HORRIBLE PREDICTION,

ALEXANDROPOL ARMENIANS WILL BE "BLIND IN A FEW YEARS."

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. March 29.

Paris.—A message from Alexandropol says that investigations directed by Doctor Uhls, American oculist and head of the Near East Medical Relief Association, have revealed the probability that all Armenians will be stricken with blindness within a few years owing to the spread of trachoma which has become epidemic.

RAND STRIKE.

APPOINTMENT OF A BOARD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. March 29.

Capetown.—Arising out of the recent strikes in the Rand Mining Industry, a board has been appointed presided over by a High Court Judge and including Mr. William Brace who will investigate the disputed matters.

"ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE."

DEMAND FOR IMPOSITION OF 60 MILLIARDS MARKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 28
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 29

Berlin.—Chancellor Wirth, in the Reichstag, declared the Reparations Commission's demand for the imposition of sixty milliards marks of fresh taxation, was absolutely impossible.

FRENCH DELEGATION TO GENOA.

M BARTHOU TO LEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 28
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 29

Paris.—The Cabinet has appointed M. Barthou, Minister of Justice, head of the French Delegation to Genoa. Three other delegates will be appointed also.

INDIAN ARMY.

PENSION RULES FOR INDIANS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 29.

Replying to Mr. Hurd in the Commons Lord Winterton said an application for license for direct wireless service between India and England had been received but no license was being granted at present. It was undesirable to disclose the name of the applicant at this stage.

Replying to Sir W. Joynson Hicks Lord Winterton stated that the arrangements were being made to present the despatch sent to the Viceroy in February on the security of Government service pensions in India, this week.

Replying to Col. Yate, Lord Winterton undertook to enquire of the Indian Government as to the possibility of levelling up the pay of the Indian Ordnance Department to that of the Army Ordnance Corps. Col. Yate alternatively asked Lord Winterton to arrange with the War Office for an early withdrawal of the Army Ordnance corps from India and asked why men performing similar duties were paid less under the Indian Government rules than by the Imperial Government.

In response to Col. Yate, Lord Winterton said the Indian Government was being asked to expedite the report regarding censorship of Cinema Films.

Replying to Colonel Yate with regard to the pension rules for the Indian members of the Indian Army who had been granted the King's Commissions for specially distinguished war service. Lord Winterton said no special rules had yet been drawn up and all so commissioned would be eligible, until rules were ready, to pensions at the same rates as the British officers of the Indian Army. The question whether the service in the Indian commissioned ranks should count in full for a pension on a superior scale, would be considered.

LORD PEEL'S PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 29.

Lord Peel has appointed Earl of Stamford his Parliamentary Private Secretary.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

"NO CHANGE IN BRITISH POLICY"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 28
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 29

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Wedgwood regarding the resolution of the Indian Legislative Assembly protesting against any departure from the equality of status of Indians in Kenya, Lord Winterton said that Lord Peel had not yet had the opportunity of studying all details in the matters involved. They were still being considered, and no effort would be spared to secure a satisfactory settlement. The policy of the India Office was not changed by the resignation of Mr. Montagu.

SIR ARTHUR BALFOUR.

OFFERED EARLDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 29.

Apparently the well-authenticated report published in the newspapers to-day states that Sir Arthur Balfour has been offered an Earldom, and that he will go to the House of Lords at the end of the present Parliament.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT LT.-GEN TANAKA.

RESULTING IN DEATH OF A LADY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 29.

Shanghai.—Unsuccessful attempt to shoot the former Minister, Lieut.-Genl. Tanaka, on the part of two Koreans yesterday resulted in an American lady's being killed, while four persons were wounded. The assailants were arrested.

HAVOC OF CHOLERA IN RUSSIA

DREADFULL TOLL ON WAKE OF FAMINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. March 29.

An immediate danger to the whole of Europe, through the increasing prevalence and extension of cholera in the Ukraine and the mass migration to the North-West from that country and other famine-stricken areas, was laid stress on, in a resolution of the League of Nations Sanitary Conference, urging greater efforts to cope with diseases. It was pointed out that the difficulties of checking the scourge were accentuated by the lack of doctors and nurses, partly, owing to the mortality and disablement among those who had hitherto devoted themselves to the campaign.

1,300 OUT OF 2,000 DIE.

A message from Baranovichi estimates that a million and a half people have left the famine areas of Russia during the past year. Three thousand persons arrive daily at Baranovichi, in a terrible state of destitution and dirt. In one case, thirteen hundred out of a party of two thousand refugees died *en route*. Out of 400 workers in Baranovichi, 170 have contracted the disease during the past few weeks.

LORD READING'S CRYPTIC SILENCE.

REACTIONARIES IN THE ASCENDANT

REPEAL OF THE PRESS ACT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 29.

Contrary to all expectations and to the surprise of not a few, the Viceroy did not come down to prorogue the session of the Indian legislature. In my last telegram I informed your readers of what was reasonably anticipated by the members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

It was then practically certain from events as they stood that Lord Reading was to address the Joint Session of both houses. In fact, I knew that some members of the Executive Council had postponed their tours in order to be present at the prorogation. But Lord Reading changed his mind at the eleventh hour and thereby upset the calculations of some and the hopes of others. He fought shy of the whole situation and preferred to remain in his cell. The reasons were undoubtedly political, but whatever might have been the justification for such an extremely mortifying step, Lord Reading cannot escape the just criticism that his silence at this juncture suggests to the popular mind a weakening of the position of the Government of India and a possible surrender to the forces of reactionaries in England. It is for the Viceroy to dispel any wrong impression, but the events of the last few days only strengthen the fear that the enemies are in the ascendant.

SIR H. WHEELER'S APPOINTMENT.

An indication of this losing game is to be found in the announcement that Sir Henry Wheeler of Bengal has been appointed Governor of Bihar and Orissa and Sir William Vincent's term of Home membership has been extended by six months Only last week I forecasted these two appointments and now the Gazette Extra ordinary has confirmed my statements What is the country going to do? Sir Henry Wheeler's appointment cuts at the very root of the Reforms, which lay down the principle of increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration. A foretaste of what threatens to be the new regime of blood and iron is to be found in the selection of this member of the Curzonian school of thought for the administration of a province where, the people have not been sufficiently roused to political consciousness. The Moderates and Nationalists will do well to join together in condemning this appointment as being not in consonance with the spirit of what is boastfully called by some as the "Reformed Era" and as wholly wrong in principle. As for the Home Membership, Sir William Vincent's term was bound to be extended. He is considered in official circles as the one man who can successfully manage these Councils and that is the fact for obvious reasons. The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey the Finance Member, is in the run for the Home Membership and it would not be surprising for us to hear his change of portfolio. The fact of Sir Henry Wheeler's appointment was made known yesterday and yet no member of the Legislature, not even Mr. Girdhari Lal Agarwala, who raised some innocent dust the other day, cared to move for an adjournment in order to discuss the policy of Government. Every one seemed tired of the work done in this session and extremely anxious to run away. The appointment was purposely announced on the last day of the session and tithough there was plenty of time to raise a debate the opportunity was lost. It is now for the country to do what Legislators the have left undone and it is to be hoped that the agitation in the country will be so strong and incessant that Sir Henry Wheeler would soon give place to an able and conscientious Indian.

PRESS ACT REPEALED.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan's obstruction notwithstanding, the Council of State passed the third reading of a Bill repealing the notorious Press Act and providing for the liability of editors in respect of the articles appearing in the papers. I purposely refrained from mentioning the progress of this Bill during its career in the Assembly, because it was apprehended that the objection would come in the Council of State. The objection no doubt came, but thanks to the efforts of Dr. Sapru, the Law member, it was withdrawn as soon as it was brought and that obnoxious and inequitous legislation which disfigured the statute for more than a decade, is now repealed. It was passed in 1910 with the consent of all the members of the old Council including the late Mr. Gokhale, the only two dissenting members being Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu. The Reformed Legislature has no doubt partially removed the blot which was placed on the statute book at the first meeting of the Morley-Minto constitution, but it cannot be congratulated on having accepted some of the objectionable features of the Bill, the most important being the superimposition of the Executive authority in the matter of the declaration of the editor of a newspaper. Such a provision would constitute and perpetuate executive interference in the domain of what would otherwise have been free journalism. So long therefore as this power which has now been given to the Executive remains the freedom of journalists would be incessantly interfered with by a rather over-zealous Executive. Unless these new powers are also removed, the growth of a free press would be impossible in this country.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE PROPOSALS

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

ENGLAND'S PLEDGES MUST BE KEPT.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India emphatically protest against the proposals of the Near East Conference as being in direct variance with the Muslim religious obligations and the British Premier's pledges to Indian Muslims and with the Allies' promises made during the war, thus:—

(1) Demilitarisation of Straits zone threatens Turkish National security leaving her open to attack by any future enemy.

(2) Gallipoli and Thrace including Adrianople are predominantly Muslim in population and ownership of the soil. Greece has no vestige of claim to consideration as regards possession of this territory. In the case of Gallipoli its assignment to the Greeks is regarded by all Muslims as a direct menace to the safety of the Turkish capital and seat of the Khilafat and a seed of future wars. It is absolutely inadmissable and incompatible with the benevolent designs towards Turkey.

The City of Adrianople assigned to the Greeks is one held in great esteem by the Turks. It possesses many Muslim shrines held in great veneration by Muslims all over the world. Ethnically Greece has no claim to its possession. Historically and ethnically the city is Turkish and is moreover a frontier city, the possession of which by the Greeks will allow them to threaten the security of Constantinople and the Turkish Empire.

Similarly in the case of Smyrna the semi-internationalising of this port and city threatens the safety of the whole of the Turkish Asia Minor. Muslims cannot allow the probability of the tragedy of the bombardment of Alexandria being repeated in Smyrna. The internationalisation of Smyrna and the assignment of Adrianople to Greece can only be regarded as needlessly affording opportunities for further successful aggression against Turkey on the part of her enemies. Smyrna is a Muslim city; there are many Islamis associations and shrines here also, while the special regime provided for the port by the Near East Conference proposals fetters Turkish independence in the matter of the control of Customs and trade passing through the greatest mart in Asia and one of the chief ports of the Ottoman Empire. The internationalisation of Smyrna would gratuitously sow the seed of future invasions of Asia Minor, and would menace the safety of Turkey in Asia and the Ottoman Empire.

(3) The suggested ratification of capitulations imposed by the Sevres Treaty cripples and enslaves Turkey financially and conflicts with the conception of Turkey as an independent state.

(4) The specific restoration of the legal rights of the Khalifa of the Muslims over the Holy Places as pledged by England to the Muslim World is ignored. Religious obligations compel Muslims to insist on this point.

(5) The freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab namely Syria, Irak, (Mesopotamia), Palestine and Arabia from non-Muslim domination and control is likewise not provided for in accordance with England's pledges to the Islamic world. This is a religious obligation on which there can be no compromise.

(6) The proposals referred to in items 1, 2, 3 and 4 above are in direct variance with the British Premier's historic pledge of January 1918 given to the Muslims of India and the world, regarding the complete independence of the Turkish Homelands. Thus the demilitarisation of the Straits zone contitutes a standing menace to the Turkish capital and nation. The establishment of Greek rule in a portion of Thrace including Adrianople and in Gallipoli means placing a portion of the Turkish Homeland under Greek rule. The internationalization of Smyrna endangers the safety of the whole of Asia Minor. The ratification of the Capitulations imposed by the Sevres Treaty will bind Turkey to financial and economic slavery to the European Powers benefiting by these capitulations.

CABLE ITEMS

Engineering employers have decided to lost lock-out notices in the engineering shops federated to the Engineering Union. Further half million workers are thus affected.

The Duke of York at Didsbury to-day opened the new laboratories in Shirley Institute erected by the British Cotton Industry Research Association for the purposes of research work connected with cotton fibre.

A verdict of "suicide whilst of unsound mind" was returned at the inquest on Daken to-day.

In the Golf foursomes, played at Sandwich, the Cambridge University beat Oxford, by three matches to two. Singles to be played to-morrow.

The Scottish League Association football match to-day provided a win for Glasgow Rangers (two) over Hibernians (nil).

The death has occurred of Sir Reginald Cox, to senior partner of Messrs. Sox and Company, Bankers.

The "City of Genoa," on which an outbreak of bubonic plague has occurred among the Indian members of the crew, has arrived at Dunkirk, and been placed in quarantine.

London.—Sir Herbert Samuel, who has been ill for some time, has now recovered and resumed his duties.

STRIKE OF SHIPYARD WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 28
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 29

Five thousand shipyard hands have struck work at Southampton and thousands more at other ports.

KHILAFAT SECRETARY'S TRIAL.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

AN EMPLOYEE EXAMINED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, March 29.

Mr. R. Narayana Iyer, I.C.S., Special Judge, resumed yesterday the hearing of the sensational case in which Mr. Mohamed Hajee, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Tirur, was charged with waging war against the King under Section 121-A, I. P. C. In the course of cross-examination of witness Gopalan Iyer by Mr. Vincent Grant, some interesting disclosures were made by the witness. He stated that he was once employed under the accused and that it was not the truth that he wrote some letters to Khilafat Committees at the instance of the accused to collect as many men as possible to loot public offices and commit other mischiefs. It was a lie that he stated in his examination-in-chief that he had written some letters to Khilafat Committees. It was because he was threatened by the police that he would be implicated in some cases, if he did not give evidence against the accused. It was the accused who protected three Europeans in his warehouse. He had seen the Circle Inspector also in the accused's warehouse. Mr. Manjon Ramaiyer also was in the accused's warehouse. The accused had given him a letter to be copied. He took fifteen copies. Each copy was a true copy of the letter handed over to him by the accused. The accused signed the copies and sent them to different Khilafat Committees.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE LETTER.

Mr. Grant then put in a copy of the letter to which the following postscript had been added:—People should be taught that nobody should do anything against law and order in accordance with the mandate of the Congress and Khilafat Committees. If any people were to molest Government officials, you should try to help them and protect them. Hindus should be taken special care of and protected. He added the above postscript at the instance of Mr. Ramaiyer and the village Munsiff.

Mr. Grant then produced another letter written by the accused to the accused's partner in trade. It was as follows:—"After we left each other and when I reached here the police officers and the village Munsiff told me that as I was an accountant under the accused. I was doing all Khilafat work for the accused and I had written several letters to Khilafat Committees to collect men. The police have threatened me with prosecution. I have been asked to give evidence against Mr. Mohamed Hajee, the accused, and against Truth to save my own skin. I have consented so to do it. I therefore request that you will try your best to save me."

RE-EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED.

Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor, the witness stated that he was threatened by the police on the 30th August and that the police had told him that he was also concerned in the rebellion and that he would also be arrested. The police had threatened him on two occasions. He was still in fear. The Circle Inspector and Sub-Inspector did not threaten him personally.

The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

(Continued from column 6.)

India succeeds in bending the bureaucracy to its will the talk of any such scheme is useless. So long as the British people and Press are not made to feel the strength of India's determination, so long as the British Press can utter threats of withdrawing what reforms they have "most graciously" bestowed and as long as the Cabinet Ministers can speak of India as a subordinate branch of the British Government, such schemes have no meaning. To say that we will frame a scheme for Swaraj and educate the British people or Government on it, is only a diplomatic way of stretching a beggar's hand for more boons. India wants no scheme, for it is a matter of detail and can be framed at any time, but it wants an honest not diplomatic, recognition of her birth right, not by beautiful words, but by action and a real change of Britain's attitude towards her. This cannot be done by educating the British people on the scheme of Swaraj. The British people must be made to feel the burden of our determination to win Swaraj and then only can they be made to recognise our right. Our need is the growth from inside and not an imposition of a scheme from outside. India does not need any education on any scheme, but it needs to be educated in more non-violence, more toleration, more sacrifice and a greater determination. This is possible only by following the constructive programme of the Congress with such a zeal as may satisfy the Mahatma.

I trust the Panditjee will not launch his scheme or his league without at least taking the opinion of the imprisoned leaders and I hope no one will take even an unconscious advantage of the absence of the leaders in diverting the energies of the people from the Congress programme and thus create a division in the Congress.

I can only pray to the Panditjee to put all schemes aside for the present at least, and fill the gap created by the Mahatma's absence by leading the people along the Bardoli programme with the zeal, and energy and perseverence of its author, wean the Non-co-operators of what intolerance they still possess, and the Co operators of their aloofness and earn eternal glory of being hailed a worthy successor of the Mahatma. On him are centred to-day the eyes of millions of his countrymen, who beg from him for an opportunity of calling him Mahatma Madan Mohan Malaviya. Will he let the Mahatma's hopes of being surprised by his work during his incarceration be frustrated by allowing the present opportunity of nobly taking the Mahatma's place pass away in unimportant activities? I trust, not. I pray, not. Amen. Bandemataram!

WHO WILL BILL THE GAP?

AN APPEAL TO PANDIT. MALAVIYA.

(Contributed).

There is on everybody's lips the question, Who fills the gap? That it is not an easy task to find a suitable man to take up the work from the point Mahatma Gandhi left it and push it further with the same energy, preseverance and zeal, none can deny. The newspaper reports had created hopes of Pandit Malaviya's coming to the arena. There is, no doubt, he is one of the most respected leaders in India, pure and noble in character with a spotless record of self-sacrifice and service in the cause of the motherland. It was he who exposed the Punjab-wrongs by his interpellations in the pre-reformed Council and his efforts in soothing the sores of the victims of the Punjab tragedy were of no small value.

But at present the hopes of the people of seeing Pandit Malaviya at the helm of the country's affairs do not appear nearing fulfilment. He feels for the Punjab and the Khilafat, and is as anxious as anybody to get these wrongs righted; he is equally anxious for Swaraj. He feels the insult hurled at India by Lord Curzon in his letter to Mr. Montagu and he is even prepared to say that the system of Government which has found it necessary to sentence the Mahatma stands self-condemned and must be changed. He is convinced of the benefit of popularising Charkha and Khaddar and is an ardent Swadeshist. He is also wholeheartedly for the Bardoli programme of the Congress. Inspite of all this, it appears, he is still hesitating, doubting and not yet sure of his way. Perhaps his hesitancy is due to the lack of that force of conviction which marks the Mahatma and which helped the Mahatma to traverse years, perhaps generations, in months. Panditji's scheme for the Khaddar Fund though, purposely associated with the Mahatma's name, and his praise of the Gandhi cap and the pure white Khadi, does not seem to have evoked much enthusiasm and it may be due to his words being not followed by suitable action. One of the Mahatma's principal qualities is that he is prepared to do what he preaches.

From his recent speeches and a letter of Mr. Natarajan recently published in "The Chronicle," it appears that Panditji along with the Independents is busy at framing some scheme for Swaraj, presumably to silence those critics who say India does not even know what it clamours for. He also said that the scheme would be placed before a conference of leaders of all parties and that steps would be taken to educate the people of India and of England and the Governments of India and Britain on the Indian demands of Swaraj. He also means to establish a league to carry through the ideals or objects put by the Congress. Evidently Pandit Malaviya is anxious to placate the Moderates and the Co-operators and especially those who think with the "Leader" that since the Congress is associated with the end of destroying Government, they cannot join it even in the prosecution of the constructive programme to which even they take no objection. All honour to Panditjee for this laudable desire of bringing all sons of the Motherland together and if he succeeds the expectations of the Mahatma that Panditjee would surprise him with his work will turn out to be true far-earlier than could be expected and none would be so glad as the Mahatma who himself had said on various occasions that but for our internal non-co-operation we would have long won the day. But what one doubts is whether Panditji's method would achieve the object. In his desire to please everybody he is very likely to please nobody. For, if the Moderates cannot associate with the Congress, the creed of which, on its very face and also as interpreted publicly by the Mahatma and Pandit Malaviya is wide enough to include all parties and shades of opinion, can one expect them to associate with those who have avoided themselves to mend or end the present system of Government? If they can, under the auspices of a new league, then why not under the Congress, a living body with scope enough to include all the activities that the new league might undertake? What can make it possible for the two to work together is not a new league but the spirit of toleration in both towards the views of the opponent. One can understand the advice to the non-co-operators to do everything in their power to win over the co-operators, but what passes one's comprehension is the hope of expecting the non-co-operators to let the Congress prestige, the nation's prestige and self-respect, not the arrogant prestige of the bureaucracy, but the prestige formed by the sacrifice of twenty thousand innocents in the cause of Truth, non-violence and freedom, suffer, for the doubtful result of seeking such co-operation of the Co-operators, for what will it be to join a new league but to proclaim to the world the inability of the Congress to achieve its object? I cannot imagine that Panditjee wishes it and I apologise to him if I have misunderstood him but he must make his position clear to the public soon, for the public is already impatient to find out the man who can fill the gap created by the Mahatma's forced absence.

I think the only method consistent with their principles and the honour of the Congress that the Non-co-operators can adopt is to win the Co-operators over to their side by more tolerance towards them, more sacrifice, and more non-violence in words, deeds and intent. Such descriptions of the Moderate leaders as of Mr. Sastri given by Mr. S. R. Bomanji last Saturday at the Marwari Vidyalaya should cease. In all activities, the Non-co-operators must look to Mahatma Gandhi for an ideal. Not a word did he utter but of respect for Mr. Sastri and even for Mrs. Besant than whom perhaps there is no person who launched more virulent attacks on the Mahatma. Perhaps, people forget what cruelty they inflict by their intolerance on the Mahatma, who has sacrificed all, invited suffering and is undergoing six long years' imprisonment for their misdeeds.

Nevertheless, the proposed league is no remedy for the evil, it may even enhance it. As for the scheme of Swaraj, one can only say, it is premature yet. Until and unless

(Continued in column 5.)

MR. CHURCHILL'S DECLARATION.

EAST AFRICAN INDIANS' PROTEST.

RELEASE OF MAHATMA URGED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, March 16.

It is a general rule that reactionary action or a false move on the part of predominant Power, is always beneficial to those who are out to end or lend that predominance. Kenya is not an exception to the above general rule. The rash and hasty action on the part of Mr. Churchill, in delivering a speech at the East African Dinner and propagating views on the subjects which were rather sub-judice and negotiations for which were going on between India Office and Colonial office, has greatly strengthened the cause—the right and just cause of Kenya Indians. It has resulted into thoroughly rousing the hitherto somewhat dormant energies of Indians in Kenya. They have come to realise the dangers lying ahead in the way of getting their just rights. The determination of Indians here to see the matter through is further shown by the following resolutions passed by the mass meeting at Nairobi on the 24th ultimo:—

"This mass meeting of the Indian Community of Nairobi; views with great alarm and consternation, the announcement on the Indian Policy in Kenya, made by Mr. Churchill at the East Africa dinner, and considers that this announcement is a direct negation of the resolution of the Imperial Conference and of the Joint Standing Committee of both the Houses of Parliament, recognising the rights of Indians to citizenship within the British Empire.

"This mass meeting is also firmly of the opinion that, to use Mr. Churchills' own words, this is a policy 'of deliberately squeezing out native of India from the regions in which he has established himself under every security of good faith. It is not possible for any Government with a scrap of respect for honest dealings between man and man to embark upon.

"And further more this mass meeting places on record its unflinching determination to fight for complete equality of status by all peaceful means."

The "Leader," a daily paper learns that at the forthcoming session of the Council which is called by the Governor on the 24th inst., the Indian representatives will also be invited. The Governor calls this session to get the loan of £3,000,000 passed by the Legislature.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ARREST.

The news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi arrived here on Sunday evening the 12th inst., coupled with the hint of the probable resignation of Lord Reading. Though people were prepared for the arrest of Mahatmaji, the resignation of Mr. Montagu following suit was a bolt from the blue. As it was night time nothing could be done. But in the morning a meeting of the Committee of the local Indian Association was convened specially for this purpose where it was decided to observe Hartal for that day. It was also decided to convene a mass meeting at 4 p.m.

The Hartal in the town was universal. There was no exception. The whole sale and retail merchants, shoe makers, tailors, washermen, barbers, students, all of them observed Hartal. The teachings of Mahatma Gandhi are also understood here and instead of the day of arrest being a national calamity, it was a day of rejoicing and national honour, because people knew for certain that the arrest of Mahatma would hasten the advent of Swaraj. A few of the natives also shewed their sympathy by closing their business on the day.

In the evening people presented themselves in great numbers at the meeting which was held in the picture palace theatre. Speeches were delivered and the resolutions to the following effect were passed:—

This mass meeting of Mombasa Indians resolves that a cablegram to the following effect be sent to Mrs. Gandhi:—

The Mombasa Indian believes that the Divine hand is working favourably for the uplift of our Mothercountry in the arrest of your saint-like and high minded husband, and prays the 'same Divine Hand to bestow upon him the power to successfully endure the prison hardships and you to complete his unfinished task."

The resolution to the following effect was also passed and it was resolved to send it to the Congress Committe at Nairobi, to be discussed upon, to be amended if necessary and finally to be sent to the Indian and Imperial Governments respectively by the Congress:—

"The arrest of peaceful, good willed and non violent Mahatma Gandhi, has greatly agitated our minds. We consider this action on the part of Government as a great political blunder, which will go far to rouse the just wrath of His Majesty's Indian Subjects. We are afraid the absence of the guiding hand and the peaceful personal influence of Mahatma Gandhi, will help to inflame the feelings of Indian people—the feelings which are greatly embittered by the non fulfillment of Khilafat Promises and the demands made by the Congress regarding the Punjab Affairs. We respectfully urge his release at once."

Reuter has kept silent since the arrest. Hartal was also observed at Nairobi.

In pursuance of a resolution moved in the Behar Council by Mr. Ganesh Datt Singha, a "Chamar" has been nominated a member of the Bath municipality by the Government to represent the depressed classes. (A. P.)

LORD LYTTON.

"COMES TO INDIA AS OLD FRIEND."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Replying to the address of welcome presented by the Calcutta Corporation this morning Lord Lytton expressed thanks for the warmth with which he and Countess Lytton have been received. His Excellency recalled the old connection which both Countess Lytton and himself had with India and added that it was as old friends that they came to the country which they have been taught to love and which their parents had been proud to serve. The Governor referred to the Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act which was now before the Legislative Council and expressed the hope that the Bill would now pass into law to the satisfaction of the Corporation, and having alluded with interest to the other efforts of the Corporation to further the welfare of the city, assured the Corporation he would give whatever assistance lay in his power to promote the interest of Calcutta and its inhabitants.

U. P. COUNCIL.

QUESTION OF RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 29.

A notice of a motion for adjournment of the U. P. Council to consider the situation created by Government not releasing all political prisoners whose convictions were considered illegal by Mr. Lyle, the special judge, was withdrawn by Pandit Gurtu, as the Home Member stated that there was no reason to move for adjournment as the cases were referred to Mr. Lyle not for his judgment but for advice. The Government had released 16 out of 22 whose convictions were considered illegal. The cases of others are being considered. But if a resolution was brought forward on some other reasons and to consider other cases, Government would be willing to meet it. The resolution would be taken up on 1st April.

The Home Member accepting, the Council carried Mr. Gokarnnath Misra's motion to abolish the United Provincial Journal conducted by the Publicity Department.

Mr. Gokarannath Misra's motion to abolish the Publicity Department was defeated by 34 against 7. Strong official oppositionists to the motion being the Ministers. The budget-discussion closed to-day.

BURMESE ASSOCIATION COUNCIL.

LOCAL GOVT. DECLINES TO RECOGNISE

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 29.

The Local Government in a letter to the General Council of the Burmese Association, defends its attitude of declining to recognise the Council because of its declared boycott and non-co-operation policy. The letter presents the Council with a definite issue of legitimate opposition or non-co-operation based on the desire to overthrow Government.

NEAR EAST DECISION.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Commenting on the decisions of the Near East Conference, the "Indian Daily News" says that no more should be heard of Khilafat wrongs which are going to be righted rather liberally.

The "Englishman" considers the difficult problem of the future of Turkey has been solved in a spirit of statesmanship and peace in the Near East is in sight.

"The Servant" says the changes do not carry us far towards a settlement. Any proposals which do not do away with the intrusion of France and Britain into the Arabian Peninsula will be a mere makeshift and the fight will have to be renewed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Business continued on moderate scale with prices fairly well maintained. Dunbars opened quiet but firmed up later on speculative buying. Keshorams were comparatively neglected. Howrahs kept steady with Deltas registering an advance. Lothian, Dalhousie and Orient were in some demand with better feeling generally developing in this section although coals did not exhibit any great weakness. Business in them was of retail description. There was no apparent activity in miscellaneous and industrials except Bengal paper which noted some advance. War loans remain steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Bank:—Imperial Bank, Rs. 352.

Cotton:—Bowreah, 879-8, Dunbar 437, Keshoram 14-10.

Jute:—Albion 310, Budge Budge 342, Century 6-10, Clive 21-14, Craig 4-15, Dalhousie 263-8, Delta 322, Fort William 239-8, Howrah 30-15, Kanknarrah 334, Lansdowne 175, Standard 317, Waverley 7.

Coal:—Bhalgora 12-4, Bhulanbararee 40-12, Burrakur 33-4, Kosoonda and Nyadee 31-8, New Tetturya 12-12, Patmohna 10-12, Sowardih 9-12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Timber 152, Kalyanpur Lime 12, Bengal Paper 34, Titaghur Paper 13-8, Corporation 10, Fairbairn Lawson 4-6, Premier Soap 10-2, Howrah Seakhala Railway 83.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and seven thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and one fourth pence.

SENTENCE ON MAHATMA GANDHI.

"GREATEST BLUNDER AND CRIME OF BRITISH ADMINISTRATION."

The following letter appeared in the last issue of "The Indian Social Reformer":—

Sir,—I have just read the report of the trial and the sentence upon Mr. Gandhi. I feel that the only way to ease my shame at this greatest blunder and crime of the British administration in India is to give expression to it openly. To keep silent is to condone this crowning act of injustice. One can only wonder how it is that force has been allowed to take the place of justice. To condemn such a saint as Mr. Gandhi is the greatest condemnation that has ever been passed upon the system of British law in India to-day. Mr. Gandhi is uncondemned. It is British rule that stands condemned by this judgment at the bar of history.

Yours sincerely,
H. A. POPLEY.

LAW VERSUS DUTY.

"The Indian Messenger" writes:—

Mr. Gandhi said in his statement:

"I am here to invite and submit cheerfully to the highest penalty that can be inflicated upon me for what in law is a deliberate crime and what appears to me to be the highest duty of a citizen"

Here Mr. Gandhi raises a very important issue; it is the eternal question of the conflict between Law and individual conscience. It is the law that makes the crime, and, therefore it not unoften happens that the criminal of to-day is the saint of to-morrow. An English writer has called Jesus Christ the first and foremost criminal of the world. But more than four centuries before Jesus, the claim of the State to the obedience of the individual, in a case where the command of the one clashes with the conscience of the other, was debated in one of the dramas of Sophocles. Antigone defied the edict of Creon, King of Thebes, and did the last rites to the hapless corpse of her brother Polyneices. When she was discovered and taken by the guard to the King, the following conversation took place between them:

Creon. Now, tell me thou—not in many words, but briefly—knewest thou that an edict had forbidden this?

Antigone. I knew it: could I help it? It was public.

Cr. And thou didst indeed dare to transgress that law?

Ant. Yes; for it was not Zeus that had published me that edict; not such are the laws set among men by the Justice who dwells with the gods below; nor deemed I that thy decrees were of such force, that a mortal could override the unwritten and unfailing statutes of heaven. For their life is not of to-day or yesterday, but from all time, and no man knows when they were first put forth. *Antigone*, 446-457—(Jebb's Translation).

MAHATMA'S CONVICTION.

PATNA'S RESOLVE.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, March 29.

The meeting of Patna citizens convened by the leading co-operators, non-co-operators and the members of the council was held last night. Resolutions were passed expressing the sense of gratitude to Mr Gandhi, who stood as an embodiment of the nation's aspirations and sacrifice for his invaluable service to the country. The following items of Bardoli Working Committee's resolutions were approved—universal use of Khadar, uplift of the depressed classes, education on national lines, settlement of disputes by *panchait*, and unity amongst all sects and classes. The arrest of Mr. Gandhi was condemned as uncalled for and imprudent.

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S LEAD.

KARNATAK'S PROGRAMME.

The following resolution has been passed by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee:—

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee congratulates Mahatma Gandhi upon his arrest and prolonged imprisonment, and places on record its humble apprection of his unique leadership, his unremitting labours, and his unparalleled sacrifices in the cause of the Khilafat and Swaraja. The Committee further earnestly appeals to all to follow the lead given by the Mahatma, and expresses its firm conviction that the faithful execution of the programme of Non-Violent N. C. O. will, ere long, not only secure the release of the Mahatma and other respected leaders, but also Swarajya, and the redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs. This Committee calls on all Congress men in the Karnatak to concentrate on the constructive programme laid down by the All India Congress Committee at the Delhi meeting, and warns Congress workers in the Province against having recourse to individual civil disobedience, either defensive or offensive, with a view to promoting Non-Violent atmosphere.

ROIT IN MONTGOMERY JAIL

BETWEEN PATHANS AND SIKHS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 29.

A serious riot occurred on 28th March in Montgomery Central Jail, where a fight occurred between the Pathans and the Sikhs. One Pathan and a Sikh were killed and at least forty were injured, of whom one or two are not likely to recover. The riot was suppressed by the warders and the police without firing.

The cause of the riot is not yet [illegible] known.

THE PRINCE IN F. M. S.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

KUALA LUMPUR, March 28.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 29.

Malaya clearly has but one thought today, and that is to make gala in honour of the Prince of Wales. What though the gigantic rubber forests are pouring forth upon an idle market, or that tin is only mentioned as a mournful reminiscence? These are troubles of yesterday and tomorrow. To-day, the pre-occupation is the Prince. Kuala Lumpur, of course, broke loose in contagious loyalty at six o'clock last night, when the Prince of Wales motored into her radiant heart. At ten, the Chinese, who form half the population, treated the Prince to torchlight procession two miles long, which he witnessed from the illuminated verandahs of Selangor Club. Many wondrous devices moved slowly past to monotonous music in which clashing cymbals dominated other instruments. These included miniature joss houses, tiny tea houses occupied by smiling damsels, groups of animal, representatives, amongst which was dragon, two hundred feet long, with its interior ablaze with Chinese lanterns. Every type and age stalked along in vivid coloured national colours, all bearing aloft white silken transparencies with message of welcome illuminated from within, or immense banners poised on lofty bamboos by single, staggering men.

WARMTH OF LOYALTY.

The background of variegated festoons and illuminations of the street greatly enhanced the fantastic picture. But much more wonderful than spectacle itself was the warmth of loyalty expressed. The Chinaman is not much given to demonstration, but he showed wonderful understanding of the art of cheering on this occasion. Boys' and girls' schools were marshalled by long-robed teachers and sang quaint songs of welcome specially composed. Grave-looking elders in gaudy canopied cars kowtowed profoundly as they passed the Prince, who stood for half an hour watching the fascinating pageant, and then returned to the ballroom of Selangor Club.

PUBLIC WELCOME.

This morning, Kuala Lumpur has extended a public welcome to the Prince of Wales, an address being presented on behalf of all races and communities of the F. M. S. For the past twenty-four hours, inhabitants of remote districts have been flowing into the capital, with the result that a crowd of 25,000, about half of whom were Malayans, assembled upon richly decorated padang, beautiful with its lofty background of tropical foliage. Triumphal arches erected along the Jalan Raja claimed special interest; that put up by the Sultan of Perak being gold repousse, topped by two huge green dragons. The arch of Negri Sembilan supported amidst dense palm leaves representatives of all Malay States, with four Jakim tribesmen perched on top to represent their custom of tree dwelling. The bodyguards of Malay Highnesses looked wildly quaint in barbaric attire and armed with their original weapons. The Prince and the High Commissioner took their seats in the Sultan's balen (or reception pavilion) and with them were the Rulers of the F. M. S. The usual ceremonies of presentation over, the Prince proceeded slowly through a long lane formed by cadets, scouts and guides to the Royal Dais, when the address was read to which the Prince replied. The whole ceremony occupied forty-five minutes. When the Prince left the padang to return to Government House, a great coloured sea of humanity roared itself hoarse. The weather was intensely hot with great golden clouds sailing slowly across from the mile-high mountains, occasionally shedding light showers.

AN INVESTITURE.

The Prince, later in the morning, held audience of Malay Rulers in his private sitting-room, and following this, an investiture in drawing room, when he conferred upon the Sultan of Pehang, honorary Knight Commandership of Saint Michael and Saint George; and Knighthood upon the Hon. Lionel Woodward. After lunch, the Prince reviewed ex-service officers and men of all nationalities on the tennis lawn fronting Government House and later took part in a match between his own and the Sultan of Perak's teams on Selangor Club polo ground.

The jury deliberated for ninety minutes before returning verdict in favour of "Tex" Rickard. He embraced his counsel, declaring that that was the happiest day of his life. The Judge stated that Rickard would be allowed on bail pending the disposal of the other charges.

GURUDWAR MOVEMENT.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF SIKHS.

The Secretary of the Saromani Gurudwar Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar, writes:—News is pouring in from all directions that hundreds of Sikhs are being arrested on all sorts of charges. Military and armed police are moving about in villages and mauling in the black turbaned Sikhs. This launching of repressive policy especially when negotiations about Gurdwara Bill were going on between government and the Working Committee is shocking considering the critical situation in which the whole community finds itself. The Sharomani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, finds it difficult to think of anything else but of saving the Gurdwara movement from this sudden attack. The Committee is meeting on the 30th March to consider the situation and in the meanwhile advises the Panth to face this repression with calmness and peaceful determination worthy of sikhs of old. This is the last and most critical phase through which the movement is passing and God willing we will pull it through and come out purer and stronger.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Reading accompanied by their [illegible]

AN APPEAL TO INDIAN MUSSALMANS.

(BY IMAM A. K. BAWAZIR.)

In his remarks before passing the order of sentence of six years' imprisonment on Mahatmaji, the trying Judge, Mr. Broomfield, attempted impartially to balance the pros and cons of the case, and finally desired that events would so shape themselves in India soon that the Government would release him long before his time. By these remarks, Mr. Broomfield showed with what an uneasy conscience he was passing that Judgment merely for safeguarding the interest of his nation and his country.

But what change did he expect in the political situation that might lead to the commutation of the sentence? Did he believe that India would now go to sleep and the Government out of generosity would release Mahatmaji?

I think that was not Mr. Broomfield's intention, although his words might carry that impression. For it is unreasonable that the Government should ever release him if India settles down to the old order of things, when it is clear that Mahatmaji's return to his field of activity would intensify the agitation against the Government.

My interpretation, therefore, of the Judge's remarks is that they were meant as a mild hint for us. He was conscious of the wrong he was committing, and wanted to clear himself of it by suggesting the duty of Indians in the matter. If there was any manliness in them, they would not take it lying down, but proceed with their programme with greater determination and vigour making it impossible for any earthly power to keep Mahatmaji back for long.

The duty of Indians generally is, therefore, clear. But what makes me issue this appeal, particularly to the Mussalman community, is to show how they have, a special duty in the matter. My relationship with Mahatmaji goes far back into the nineties of the last century, when he first went to South Africa. I took an active part in recalling him to South Africa during Mr. Chamberlain's visit there in 1902. Since then, through all the vicissitudes of the long South African Campaign, till it was finished in 1914, I shared with him, according to my humble capacity, all the joys and sorrows that fell to our common lot as passive resisters. After the settlement of the South African question I desired to go back to my trade, but he proposed that I should live with him in order to show how a Hindu and a Muslim could live together as brothers, keeping intact their respective religious faiths. I saw through his intention in making that proposal. I was convinced that the interest of India was far greater than my own personal interest. So I came to India in 1915, and have been living with him since.

From intimate contact through these long years, I know, as a matter of course, how far he has been prepared to go to save Mussalman religion and to safeguard Mussalman interest. His whole fight in South Africa may be said to have been conducted for Mussalmans for amongst the Indian settlers there the overwhelming majority are Mussalmans. His exertions in favour of the Khilafat are still fresh before us. I may even say that this long imprisonment of six years has been inflicted on him for his incessant advocacy of the Khilafat cause. What are the Mussalmans going to do for him? If there is still any wavering soul among them, I appeal to him, in the name of our common faith to fulfil all that Mahatmaji has advised us and the country to do.

I beg to remind him that the real fight has just begun and that we should put forth all our energies to make the constructive programme a success which would enable us to reach our goal and help the Khilafat even without recourse to Civil Disobedience. Besides this religious duty, on behalf of the Khilafat, we should not forget that Mahatmaji has gone to jail for advocating our cause. He is thus our benefactor, and it is the teaching of the holy Quran that a Mussalman should never forget the services and assistance of a benefactor. The time has come for the Mussalmans of India to prove, by their action, how far they are prepared to live up to that holy teaching.

MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION'S REGRET.

(Associated Press.)

The following wire has been forwarded by the Council of the Parsi Central Association to the Prime Minister, Mr. Montagu and the Government of India in connection with Mr. Montagu's resignation:—The Council of the Parsi Central Association expresses its deep sense of regret at the resignation by the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. E. S. Montagu of the office of the Secretary of State for India, in which office he rendered most valuable services to this country and spared no efforts to raise her status to the level of other dominions and to place her people firmly on the path of responsible government. The Council deeply deplores the circumstances that have led to the severance of his official connection with the country and places on record its utmost confidence in the wise and statesmanlike policy which marked his tenure of office and desires to convey to him its sense of warm appreciation of his meritorious services to this country and the Empire.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 29.

Rain has fallen at a few stations in Assam, Cherrapunji reporting three inches and Silchar two. [illegible]

LATEST CABLES.

GANDHI FLAG.

NOT TO BE FLOWN IN FUTURE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 30.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Curzon, Lord Winterton read the report of the Government of India with regard to the flying of Gandhi flag below the Union Jack at the Bhagalpur exhibition, which emphasised that the Government of India had informed the local Government that they regretted that a more drastic action had not been taken and indicated clearly the decision that in no circumstances should Swaraj or Gandhi flag be flown, also that such incidents should be prevented in future.

REDUCTION OF LAND ARMAMENTS.

NO FURTHER REDUCTION IN U.S.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 30.

Washington.—In the Senate Mr. Lodge submitted the Five-power Treaty on the Limitation of Naval Armaments. Referring to land armaments, he said that the United States did not propose further to reduce the army as long as the attitude of France made it apparent that nothing more could be done in that direction.

TEX RICKARD "NOT GUILTY."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 30.

New York.—Tex Rickard, who was indicted on charges of criminal assault and of abducting two young girls last month, has been found not guilty.

In the evening, the Prince of Wales attended the High Commissioner's banquet and State Ball in the Town Hall.

To-morrow, after lunching with the reception committee at the Station Hotel, the Prince of Wales leaves by train for Port Swettenham and embarks on the "Renown" which then proceeds to Singapore, where she arrives early on Thursday morning.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF RUSSIAN EX-MINISTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 30.

Berlin.—An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the Russian ex-minister Miliukoff, as he left the platform of Philharmonic Hall. He was not injured, but his friend Nabtakoff, who tried to protect him, was killed. Several arrests were made. It is thought that the crime was due to the belief among some Monarchists that Miliukoff was responsible for the fall of Tsarism.

MEETING OF MOPLAHS.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, March 29.

A largely attended meeting of the Moplahs of Calicut was held yesterday in the Immayatul Islam Sabha Hall. Khan Bahadur Muthukoya Thangal presided. Among those present were Khan Bahadur Amu Saheb, Ali Barami, Mr. Kun Ahmed Koya, M.L.C., and Dewan Bahadur Virghese. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting and appealed for help. Khan Bahadur Amu Saheb next graphically described the sufferings of destitute Moplah women and children, and commended the efforts of the Central Relief Committee to relieve the distress. Dewan Bahadur Virgnese, the Vice-President, Central Relief Committee, gave an account of the various measures taken by the committee and requested the public, and especially the Moplahs of Malabar, to strengthen the Committee's hands.

Resolutions were passed appointing a strong and influential committee to make collections and send amounts collected to the Central Committee. As many influential gentlemen were unavoidably absent owing to the death of a famous Moplah, the subscription list was not opened. It is expected that by Friday next, a large amount will be subscribed.

PREM MAHA VIDYALAYA PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual celebration and prize distribution of Prem Maha Vidyalaya, the Free Industrial and Arts National College, Brindaban (Muttra) came off on Thursday, the 23rd inst. at 4-30 p.m. in the Vidyalaya premises. It was a pretty sight to see even little children trying their very best since early morning to make the occasion a great success.

After the prayers were recited Babu Dwarka Nath Bhargava, in proposing Babu Narain Dass to the chair, alluded to the noble sacrifices he was making in the cause of the country and education. After the Secretary had read out the Annual Report, the Chairman gave away the prizes to the respective winners. A beautiful charkha was awarded for general proficiency in weaving to Shrimati Kunti Devi. Mr. [illegible]

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He thinks that India, the land where Tea grows, should give of her best, to her own people.

THE EXPLANATION.

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Is the Style Up-to-Date?
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Blue Serge Suit Complete ... Rs. 59.
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Dress Shirt with Pique front Rs. 8-8
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NON-CO-OPERATION IN BENGAL.

TELL TALE STATISTICS.

In the Bengal Legislative Council the other day Dr. Jatindra Nath Moitra asked (a) Will the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Political Department be pleased to lay on the table a statement in a tabular form showing—(i) the total number of arrests and convictions in Bengal under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 in the month of December last, district by district.

(b) Is it a fact that most of the above prisoners did not defend themselves in obedience to their cult?

(c) If so, are the Government considering the desirability of appointing in future some lawyers at Government expense to defend people of this kind during their trial?

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler : (a) A statement is laid on the table.
(b) Yes
(c) No.

Following is the Statement referred to in the reply referred to above:—

Bakarganj—39 Arrests, 25 Convictions
Birbhum—7 Arrests, 4 Convictions.
Bogra—101 Arrests, 6 Convictions.
Calcutta—3,445 Arrests, 1,831 Convictions.
Chittagong—425 Arrests, 360 Convictions.
Dacca—200 Arrests, 122 Convictions.
Faridpur—546 Arrests, 382 Convictions.
Howrah—226 Arrests 220 Convictions.
Jessore—3 Arrests 3 Convictions.
Mymensingh 201 Arrests, 151 Convictions.
Nadia—30 Arrests no Convictions.
Pabna—50 Arrests, 18 Convictions.
Rajshahi—9 Arrests, 7 Convictions.
Rangpur—232 Arrests, 147 Convictions.
Tippera—31 Arrests, 6 Convictions.
24-Pargans—87 Arrests 52 Convictions.

FOR HIS SON'S SIN.

Rao Bahadur V. Jogiah Pantulu, Public Prosecutor, Berhampore, was asked to resign his office on account of his son being a Non-Co-operator, and he has resigned.

REVISION OF NON-CO-OPERATOR'S CASES.

At a recent meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council a question was put by Raja Narendra Nath as to what action had been taken to comply with the resolution passed by the Council on January 11 last recommending the examination by High Court of the records of cases in which non-co-operators had been convicted during the recent unrest. It was stated in reply that "Government has decided to take steps to draw the attention of the High Court, with a view to action under section 439, Criminal Procedure Code, to every case in which the persons convicted of offences have abstained from offering any defence and are believed to be unlikely to appeal provided that some substantial doubt exists in regard to the legality of the finding or the legality or the suitability of the sentence imposed."

PUNISHMENT FOR WITH-HOLDING TAX.

A correspondent from Eletipadu writes to "Swaraj":—

Mr. Sengodian, Subcollector, Narsapur range, arrived at Eletipadu, Tanuku Taluk, West Godavary to take explanations from the Agraharmdass for with-holding the kists of January till the 23rd. All the Agraharmdass with the exception of one, emphatically replied, that they with-held the kists till 23rd of Jan. in obedience to the Congress mandate. The Collector then passed orders to cut short the supply of water to our village only, for both the crops, for the ensuing five years.

COCANADA WORKERS SENTENCED.

The Cocanada correspondent of "Swaraj" writes under date Mar. 24:—

Under Section 108 Cr. P. C. Messrs. Chetikani Venkata Ramarao, of Cocanada College student, Non-co-operator, wholeheartedly serving the country for 13 months and Muhamad Akhil Alli Sha who stated he was not a non-co-operator and that the police concocted evidence against him and that even if security were given the police would unjustly book him again as in the present case, were convicted yesterday by the Additional District Magistrate, Cocanada to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year. When both the accused refused to furnish security, the Magistrate considered their speeches seditious and rousing disaffection towards Government. Both were committed to the Central Jail, Rajahmundry. They are very cheerful and gay.

RUINED MONUMENTS OF BANDRA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

There are several monuments erected in public places in Bandra by "friends and admirers" in memory of deceased persons who were great in their days—great by reason of their noble deeds. There monuments are in such woefully decayed condition, although of comparatively recent origin, that they look more ancient than the ruins of Babylon. Take, for instance, the Kane monument on the Bandra Station Road. It originally consisted of a blue stone base bearing an ornamental cast iron post beautifully painted and surmounted by a pretty lantern. It was erected by "friends and admirers" in memory of the late Mr. C. E. Kane who was for many years almost the central figure in the public life of Bandra. Some years ago the lantern was seen in a battered condition and in an inverted position hanging by a coir rope, Now one sees that the lantern has altogether vanished. What has become of it no City Father nor City Servant knows or cares to know, and it will be small wonder if, before long, what remains of the monument comes to be treated as unclaimed property any one being at liberty to cart away the iron post and remove the components of the blue stone base to serve as curry stones. It is to be hoped some "friend and admirer," will be moved to make some effort to stop the progress of such imperceptible yet more the less destructive vandalism.

ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO.

LIQUIDATOR'S REPORT,

Mr. N. H. Moos, Official Liquidator, Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation) writes to us as follows: Several shareholders of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation) having written to me inquiring as to what had been done by me as Official Liquidator so far in winding up the affairs of the Company and it being impossible for me to answer individually all such inquiries, I have obtained the Court's sanction to publish for their information in the local papers portions of my report submitted to the Court showing what had been done so far and I enclose a copy of the same to you and shall feel obliged by your kindly publishing it in your valuable paper along with this letter. The shareholders are requested in future not to write to me making inquiries as to the progress of the Liquidation as I hope to publish every six months a short account in the local papers of such pregress. There being about 30000 shareholders it will be impossible to answer individual inquiries.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Extracts from the report of the official Liquidator submitted to the Court:—

During the period under report, the Liquidator has investigated the affairs of the Company specially with reference to the dealings of the Company in connection with the purchases of Steamers, Carlton House, George Brunton's Works at Cochin and payment of brokerage etc., and has submitted his report to His Lordship the Chamber Judge and to the Chief Justice whereupon some of the Directors and other persons concerned in the affairs of the Company were ordered to be examined before the Commisioner of this Hon. Court under Sec 195 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913. Several of the Directors and other persons named in the Order have accordingly been examined and the Liquidator is now preparing special report under evidence recorded by the Commissioner and will submit the same to His Lordship for directions in the matter.

The Liquidator has invited claims against the Company through advertisements in the newspapers and in all about 125 claims amounting to Rs. 22,86,641-6-0 were received. The Liquidator has already investigated claims and disallowed altogether claims for Rs. 16,55,437-15-1 out of Rs. 22,86,649-6-0. As soon as the remaining about 25 claims are investigated he will file a list of debts and claims in Court. The Liquidator has also prepared the list of contributories numbering about 30000 and will file it in Court as soon as the same is ready. Messrs. George Brunton & Sons whose claim for Rs. 13,21,789-1-3 is disputed by the Liquidator have field a suit against the Liquidator under an Order of this Court and the same is now pending.

The Liquidator has invested moneys which were not required for immediate use in 6 per cent New Loan Notes of 1926 of the face value of Rs. 5,00,000 upto 28th February 1922 with the sanction of the Court and they are kept with Imperial Bank of India in safe custody.

The Balance on the 1st day of January 1922 was Rs. 35,471-14-6 including Bank Balance and petty cash in hand.

A sum of Rs. 14,71,200 appears to be due from the shareholders on account of allotment money, out of which the Liquidator has recovered only Rs. 23,963-3-9 by sending notices and reminders after reminders. As soon as the list of Contributories is settled by the Court, the Liquidator will obtain a Balance Order against them and proceed against the defaulters and recover the mount due by them.

JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

REPORT FOR 1921

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the above Institute will be held on Friday, the 31st of March 1922 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Institute, Hornby Road.

The following are extracts from the report for the year ended 31st December 1921:—

The following table shows the number of Members, Total on 31st Dec. 1921.:—

Life Members 75; First Class Members 464; Second Class Members 1929; Third Class Members 1604. Total 4072.

Of the total number of 4072 members, there were 2786 Parsis, 899 Hindus, 137 Mahomedans and 251 Christians. The total number of lady members stood at 122 including 23 new admissions during the year.

There were 284 different papers and periodicals subscribed to by the Institute at a total cost of Rs. 16,432 during the year under report. They consisted of 652 copies at a time

The total number of new books added to the Institute Library during the year was 838 including 81 presentation Volumes. The total amount spent towards the purchase of new books was Rs. 7,738-15-6.

The number of books issued to members during the year was as under:—

Prose 2,017, Poetry and Drama 1,023, Novels 79,865; History and Archaeology 1,913; Biography 563, Politics, Economics and Sociology 927, Philosophy and Theology 1,289 Science and Arts 1,008; Law 251, Medicine 681 Sports 263 Travels 325, Works on Library 8, Works of Reference 24, Miscellaneous Works 269, Persian, Arabic and Latin Works 135. Avesta and Pahalvi 23, Orientalia [illegible] 33, Gujarati 7,529 and Sanskrit and [illegible] Translations 12.

In view of the report of the Sub-Committee to meet the increased expenditure, your Committee had called a Special General Meeting on 28th January 1921 at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) when the following resolution was duly passed:—"That the folowing alteration be made in Rules No. 5, 6 and 7:—"For Rs. 2 substitute Rs. 3.. For Annas twelve substitute Re 1. For Annas Six substitute Annas Eight and that the said alteration should come in force from 1st April 1921."

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupalachadha, B. A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of "THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

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RELIEF WORK IN MALABAR.

HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.

The following is the copy of a telegram from Mr. R. Surysnarayana Rao, Calicut, to Mr. G. K. Devadhar dated March 22nd—

As advised by Mr. G. K. Devadhar in one of his telegrams, the Central Relief Committee has organised and been organising local Moplah Committees in the interior and relief at present in rice and clothing is being given through them only. The question of grant for rebuilding or repairing burnt or destroyed homesteads will be decided at the next Executive Committee meeting. Employment Committee has addressed rubber estates to employ as many landless labourers as possible, but they cannot be expected to provide employment to all unemployed whose number is very large. Moreover, there are affected areas, where even employment on estates is not available. The only solution is for Government to open relief works. This view must be strongly pressed on the attention of the authorities. The committee is arranging for the supply and distribution of green vegetable seeds. Mr. Nambiar will be in charge of this work. Gratuitous relief is being given only to the really restitute and every case is carefully examined by local Committees and the representatives of the Central Committee. The cloth received through Mr. Devadhar is almost exhausted and the few pieces remaining are not useful for Moplahs. Cloth worn by Moplah women is urgently needed. The committee is arranging to send him some samples. The committee feels grateful to Mr. Devadhar for his unceasing and strennuous efforts to help suffering Malabar and hopes the Mohammadan community all over the country will liberally respond to the appeal and enable the central Committee to relieve suffering. As Government have been giving loans, the committee do not for the present propose giving valedictory doles, except to those not getting relief from Government. Another party is travelling in the interior to study the conditions and organise Committees for Moplah relief. The results of investigation will be communicated to Mr. Devadhar.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.'S STRIKE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 28.

According to the telegraphic reports from the Persian Gulf, there has been a serious strike amongst the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's employes at Ab Aden. About 4,000 hands Indians, Arabs, and Persians were affected and refused to work demanding enhanced pay as a preliminary to the discussion of other alleged grievances. The company who in 1921 issued a revised wage scale conceding an increase of 80 per cent. to all skilled labour, refused the demand and issued a notice to those concerned that all hands who were not at work on 14th March would be considered to have broken their agreement and would be dismissed. Those who did not resume work on 14th to the number of about 2,000, were accordingly dismissed and are now on their way back to India. Trouble appears to have originated among the Sikhs who are reported to have coerced other elements to join the movement. They had some success with the Pathans but men from Chittagong region stood altogether aloof. The Acting Consul at Muhammerah and the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf who visited Ab Aden together with His Excellency the Shaikh of Muhammerah to enquire into the men's grievances, consider that their allegations were not substantiated and that the wage scale is liberal. It is understood that the remaining Indian and al Arab and Persian strikers have returned to work in a body. Indians who were dismissed have been repatriated and are being provided with tickets from the port of disembarkation to their homes at the Company's expense.

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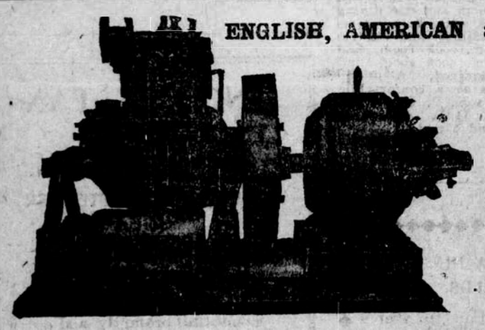

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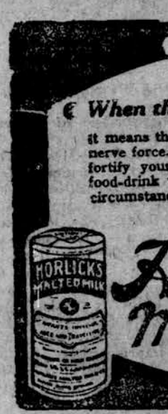

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